HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,231—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 9 p.m.				
23rd July	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	BENGAL	4553	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7538	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9550
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhin to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,507	Charbonnel	19th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,636	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRICE	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Colol	4,351	26th July "
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5 895	27th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Session House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1902 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARRE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia] or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Cos CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "GOLDENFELS," No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 18th July, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that AHMED SUCCOOR BADSHA has contracted for the absolute SALE of the property hereunder described to my client. All persons having any claim to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mowze Pangari, Talooka Jowlee in the Zilla of Satara in the Registration Sub-District of Jowlee with the bungalow, outhouses, messuages, stables, trees, wells, &c. thereon, bearing Revenue Survey No. 9, measuring four acres or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by land being another portion of Revenue Survey No. 9, on or towards the South by the Mahableshwar Public Road, on or towards the West by Revenue Survey No. 15 the property of Mahomed Hassan bin Shaik Ahmed Maloba and on or towards the North by land being another portion of Revenue Survey No. 9.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1904.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 21st and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows:—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket:	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ..... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ..... „ 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen ..... „ 1
CHILD ..... „ 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ..... Rs. 1-0
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand. TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.
NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ..... 5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,130
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Olling, etc., etc; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash	.....	2,000
1 Do.	„	200
1 Do.	„	100
20 Prizes	„ ..... Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do.	„ ..... „ 5 „ ...	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MACKAY & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOSE & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street Bombay. Established 1882.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandize Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc., without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-0 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.—For renewing and strengthening the Hair, promoting the growth and preventing its falling off, keeps the Hair soft, silky and clean. Per bot. Re. 1-12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3.30 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman, consisting of cases of plated fruit knives and forks, silver tea spoons, sweet dishes, pepper pots, scent bottles and salver, plated fish carver and fork, ice pails, biscuit box, sardine box, toast rack butter dish, bread tray, cheese dish, etc.
The above is on view.

[WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.]

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—
The property of a gentleman:—Ebonized cottage piano nearly new, by Blankenstein, London and Berlin. Wimbridge made single bedstead and mirror door almira, bookcase, bookstand, clothes press, cupboard, sofas, easy and light chairs, 12 light gas chandelier, perambulators.
On account of the concerned ex s s Liebenfels.
ATS I-10—10 cases, each 300 trunks each ½ lb gem and combination biscuits.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 circular double-seated brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
3 sets nickel silver mounted English harness.
3 English pole saddles.
3 English semi military saddles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 1316 COILS COIR ROPE AND 350 BUNDLES COIR YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Patel and on account and at the risk of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Ex s s Pasha from Cochin.

S V—1316 coils coir rope damaged by coal dust.
D P—350 bundles coir yarn damaged by coal dust.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co, the following fancy goods suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks, time-pieces, table clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodians, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, terra-cotta figure and busts, centre-pieces, Japanese pots, wall screens, cash boxes, &c.
The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur Road, opposite the Convent School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit, sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, almiras, argand lamp, pictures, carpets cottage piano by Rose and Co, table ornaments, etc, the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO SALVED, EX. S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 shed and Unclaimed Warehouse, No. 10, Princess' Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned, the cargo salved ex s s Afghanistan, which was wrecked near Sunkiri, and brought by s s Luristan and Baluchistan, consisting of a large quantity of buckets shovels, hogsheads of beer, casks of iron, tiles, stores, matches, varnish, perambulators, bale of cotton waste, carpets, boiler composition kegs, drums, barrels of stores, etc, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum near Tram Terminus, opposite to Messrs. Vatcha Brothers, and next to Khan Jeweller's House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plate drawing, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy-chairs lined with rich silk tapestry on castors, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned walnut wood square piano by Collard and Collard in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a lot of engineering and other valuable books, iron carpets, goats and ladies' bicycles, baba gharry, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOSEPH VAZ, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, below Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.'s office and next to Messrs Sharif Brothers' shop, the teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockeryware, large size mahogany telescope, dining table and chairs, cupboards, book cases, one English clock by Barrand's Cornhill London, chiming hours and half hours with glass case, pictures and oleographs, blackwood carved bedsteads, large pier glasses, writing tables, two lights candelabra and wall shades, large single and double door iron safes, etc, etc, the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, F. P BALES COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &C., &C., at the G. I. P. Ry., Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st August 1904, at 2 p.m. at Wari Bunder Goods Depot.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, sweepings, bags of grain and seeds, bundles of sagging, ropes, hoops, iron, iron tin and bars, Manglore tiles, carbon papers and printed books, boxes of luggage, tin, iron machine, and pitchers, bags of dry chillies, cotton seeds, turmeric, bawshi seeds, sugar candy, charcole, basket of bangles, casks of vinegar, hand borrow, bales of C P goods dhooras of cotton, bales of F P cotton, picking cotton, heads of loose grain of sweepings, wagon of T bark, and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BLUE TENNIS SCREENS.

BLUE SCREENS made of Doosootie T. Cloth, or Chowka of any size desired can be made up in a short time.

For Prices and Particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS Co.,
Cawnpore.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplan de Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, Ceylon, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,39,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.
RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.
Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.
Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.
For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 p per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening account.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH;
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
132, Broadway, Madras.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

LOOMS AND SLASHER SIZING MACHINES.

90 Looms of 63" Reed-space.
16 Do. 30" Do.
1 Slasher Sizing Machine for Beams 64" wide.
1 Do. Do. 40

Can be seen WORKING IN GOOD ORDER at the EMPEROR EDWARD MILLS (late Mazagon Mills), Matarpacady, Mazagon.

Purchasers will send their offers to
THE AGENTS,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

WEAVING MASTER WANTED.

FOR the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore. A fully competent EUROPEAN or PARSI WEAVING MASTER, to take charge of about 500 Looms with preparation. No one but thoroughly sober, honest and energetic man need apply. Address enclosing copies of certificates and giving at least two good references in India to
THE MANAGING PARTNER,
Elgin Mills Co.,
Cawnpore.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy to nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure.
CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 15.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 11-16	=	—1-8
3 do. Reduced	£98 1-4	=	unchanged.
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	£65 5-8	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 9-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	26 7-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	57 5-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·21	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20·41 1-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4·87	=	—1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight, Bank Bills	2 3-8	per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " do	2 3-4	per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8	per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-8	per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-4	per cent	= unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	10,000
Gold "	£	40,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 1-2 A.-S. done
Brown 30 1-2 A.-S., done
} steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 34 7-8 J.-A., buyers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Phoenocia, Woodbridge.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surata quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6 7-2 + 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 + 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug. 5·29	Aug.-Sept. 5·00	Sept.-Oct. 5·52
—5	+2	+2
Oct.-Nov. 5·23	Nov.-Dec. 5·20	Dec.-Jan. 5·17
+2	+2	+2
Jan.-Feb. 5·16	Feb.-Mar. 5·16	Mar.-April 5·16
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	1,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	11·05 — 20
Futures, month of July	10·74 — 7
Do. do. December	9·50 — 13

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 1-8 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9·74 — 20
Do. do. Dec.	9·34 — 15
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	10,000
" exports to Great Britain	5,000
" to France and Continent	8,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	140,000
" " at interior ports	50,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 15th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,305 bales.
Wheat	14,198 cwts.
Linseed	11,975 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,503 "
Gingellyseed	385 "
Poppyseed	2,107 "
Groundnuts	19 "
Castorseed	3,021 "
Rice	31,251 "
Myrabollams	3,416 "
Chironnjee	nil
Mowraseed	9,938 "
Gram	1,343 "
Jowarar	3,091 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 188
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 190
Japan 30 do do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet
Cash ..... Rs. 98-9
1st Settlement 1st August " 98-7
Money Market,—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 6 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore. Ready. 5 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6 0 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 22 1-2 to 22
WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Pissi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 28

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... Easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

July-Aug. 5·20	Aug.-Sept. 5·19	Sept.-Oct. 5·47
— 9	— 10	— 5
Oct.-Nov. 5·23	Nov.-Dec. 5·24	Dec.-Jan. 5·22
— 5	— 5	— 5
Jan.-Feb. 5·21	Feb.-Mch. 5·21	Mch-Apl 5·21
— 5	— 5	— 5

COTTON—Tone steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	4 30-32
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2½ per cent Consols	89 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3½ per cent Sterling Loan	105
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	26 9-16

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended on 30th June last, shows that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,82,966-11-10 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,27,186-4-10 making together Rs. 12,10,153-0-8 which they have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 6,00,000-0-0 ; Transferred to Fund for Losses Rs. 2,00,000-0-0 ; Transferred to Dead Stock Rs. 50,000-0-0 ; Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund Rs. 40,000-0-0 ; Carried forward Rs. 3,20,153-0-8 ; total Rs. 12,10,153-0-8.

The value of money ruled unusually low during the half-year. The maximum Bank rate was seven per cent. for a period of fourteen days only in February, while the average rate was 5·153 per cent., which is the lowest average for the corresponding period of the year since 1895.

The Directors have transferred the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Fund for Losses as a provision against losses that may occur hereafter. All outstanding bad or doubtful debts have been fully provided for.

During the half-year the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong was appointed a director in place of Mr. J. Fairclough, resigned, and Mr. Marshall F. Reid was appointed to succeed Mr. H. Courtenay Wright on the Board on the departure of the latter for Europe.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. S. M. Moss and Mr. William Greaves, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

THE Eton boys who went to Sandown Races instead of to the cricket match at Winchester, for which a holiday was given, have now confessed, and in consequence the punishment of cancelling the leave of the first hundred has been removed. This punishment was inflicted for the purpose of ascertaining who the guilty students were, but there would probably have been a difficulty had the edict remained in force for Henley and Lord's. The authorities have made every effort to prevent the boys betting or attending race meetings ; but it is still done, and only a few weeks ago some students were on the Windsor racecourse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHITTS—July 17, at No. 131, Frere Road, Bombay, Alice Louisa, the dearly beloved wife of L. C. Chitts, H. M.'s Preventive Service. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave his residence for Sewree, at 4 p.m. to-day (Monday.) Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BARRINGTON—TANNER—June 21, at Cork, W Bennett, son of the late E Barrington, Maryville, Kilworth, County Cork, to Elizabeth Andriah McDonnell, widow of the late C K D Tanner, M D, M P, and daughter of the late Capt J McD Webb.

BAKER—EDMEADES—June 21, at St Mildred's Church Nurstead, H Baker of Cape Town and Johannesburg to Florence, daughter of Major-Gen H Edmeades retired, R A.

BLOMFIELD—LANDON—June 27, at St Margaret's Westminster, T C A Blomefield, Lieut R N, eldest son of Sir T W P Blomefield, Bart, CB, to Margaret Josephine, eldest daughter of E P Landon.

CAMPBELL—LONG—June 28, at St George's Church, Hanover Square, Capt N D H Campbell, 7th Dragoon Guards, to Muriel Millesaimes Lilian, daughter of R Long.

COCK—HOBSON—June 23, at St John's Church, Blackheath, J H Cock, son of Capt W J Cock, to Effie Christine, daughter of Mr E B Hobson.

GARDNER—CREWS—June 22, at the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street, Portman Square, the Rev P A Gardner, son of Major Gardner, J P, late 88th Connaught Rangers, to Constance Mary, daughter of C T D Crews, J P, D L.

MORRIS—ANDREWES—June 28, at St Patrick's Church, Hove, Surg L M Morris, R N, of his Majesty's ships Mars, to Blanche Gunton, daughter of the late J S Andrewes.

OAKES—AINSWORTH—June 25, at Holy Trinity, Folkestone, D M Oakes, Army Service Corps, son of Col Oakes, late Indian Staff Corps, to Appbia, daughter of Capt Ainsworth, late 53rd and 106th Regts.

RAWSON—WILKIN—June 28, at St. James's Church, Muswell Hill, H F son of the late J Rawson, of Beech Lane, City, to Edith Isabella, daughter of the late Major A Wilkin, Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).

RUSSELLS—PECHELL—June 22, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, A E I M, son of the late Sir G Russell, Bart, to Aileen Kerr, daughter of the late Admiral M Pechell.

TIMMIS—PARGETER—June 22, at St George's, Hanover Square, Capt J V Timmis, Lancashire Fusiliers, to Florence Jessie, daughter of the late T H Pargeter.

DEATHS.

BLAKENCY—June 25, at Lonsdale House, Forking, Surrey, Charlotte Maria Blakency, daughter of the late Col T Weare, K H of Hampton Bishop, near Hereford, and widow of the late K H Beakeney, M D, F R C S, deputy inspector-general, Army Medical Dept. aged 84.

COPELAND—June 22, at Strafford Road, Twickenham, the Hon H Copeland, J P, Agent-General for New South Wales, aged 63.

DRAKE—June 24, at Surbiton, R Drake (Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, retired, and for 12 years secretary of the Princess Louise Home, Kingston), son of the late Lieut Col J M Drake, 10th Native Inf.

FANSHAWE—June 24 at Malta, G L Fanshawe, Major, R E, son of Col Fanshawe, aged 38.

HARTON—June 22, at Ayr, W B, Capt S G, Horton, late Royal Art., son of the late Rear-Admiral W Horton, C B, aged 42.

LACEY—June 24, at Coningham Road, widow of the late Major L. Lacey, 2nd batt Connaught Rangers.

MADDEN—June 21, at Holt Lodge, Brighton, F W Madden, M R A S, eldest son of the late Sir F Madden, K H, F R S, keeper of the MSS in the British Museum, aged 65.

MEIGGS—June 20, at Elm Park Gardens, J G Meiggs (lat, of Cornwell Road), aged 76.

MITCHELL—June 24, at Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Georgina Janet, daughter of General Sir T L Mitchell, D C L, of Oxford, and late Surveyor-General and Explorer of New South Wales, aged 67.

MORTIMER—June 22, at Suffolk House, Wadden, Surry Col F J Mortimer, late Royal Art and Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras.

PACE—June 19, at Whitechurch, Tavistock, E J, widow of the late Major-Gen W N Pace, Madras Staff Corps) aged 69.

SPARK—June 20, at Gilter, West Dulwich, C E. son of the late Capt T Spark, R N, aged 68.

WATSONEE—June 24, at Reigate, Surrey, Rosamond, wife of Sir A T Watson, Bart.

WILLIAMS—June 20, at Inveroske, Winchfield, Hants, L W E Williams, late, major 5th West York Militia, aged 53.

WINTERTON—June 25, at Chester Plato, Dowager Countes Winterton, aged 93.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

MATTHEWS—July 14, at the residence of her mother, "Devonia House," Egmore, the wife of S S H Matthews, Ordnance Dept, of a son.

STRONG—July 10, at Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of Henry G Strong, of a daughter.

SALKELD—July 9, at Jorhat, Assam, the wife of H L Salkeld, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

SANDFORD—July 12, at her residence, 5 Park Lane, Calcutta, Mary Sybil, wife of C W Sandford, of cholera.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-42m., 3-7a. Low water, 8-28m., 9-23a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Preliminary meeting re Mr. J. N. Tata's memorial, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p.m.

DAMAGE TO A PILOT SCHOONER.—The Pilot Schooner No. 3, which was damaged by collision with the s. s. Bodlewell on the 10th instant, was taken into the dock. The damage having been repaired, the schooner returned to her station on Saturday morning.

CIRCUS ACCIDENT AT BHOWNAGER.—Our correspondent writes :—A nasty accident occurred on Friday night in the circus. It appears that a performance of equestrian and acrobatic feats was going on at Wadhwan Camp when all of a sudden the 3rd class seats consisting of fixed benches came down with a terrible crash bringing the audience with them. Thereby 15 persons were injured. Three of the injured men had to be taken to the hospital, their legs being broken.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Dumbia will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11-30 a. m. to-morrow. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delegoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per s.s. Umbilo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 18th and 19th instant instead of 17th and 18th inst. as previously notified.

RUN OVER BY A TRUCK.—In the Jemshedji Jibibhoy Hospital, Bombay, Mr. J. M. Payne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Laxman Bhojin, aged 30, a Municipal labourer who was run over on Thursday by a railway truck full of rubbish, which he was engaged in shunting with others at Chimboor. Near a culvert his foot slipped, and before he could be got out of the rail he was run over. He was brought to the hospital in a collapsed condition, suffering from the effects of a shock. His leg was amputated at the right thigh, and he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A HOSPITAL STEWARD IN TROUBLE.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, enquired into the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against Dosala Ramala, steward in the Bai Motlibai Hospital, in respect of 11 old blankets and 105 new ones, also 129 old quilts and 102 new quilts, and some articles of clothing. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. Chunilal Setalvad and Mr. Velinker defended the accused. Some evidence was recorded, and the case was adjourned pending the examination of Dr. Prescott. Dr. Prescott was House Surgeon of the hospital, when he took an inventory of the stores from the accused on 10th April, and discovered the alleged defalcations. He has since been transferred to Aden.

THE JAMNAGAR ANANDABAWA ORPHANAGE.—Mr. Vissanji Khimji acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following further donations towards the funds of this Orphanage :—Principal fund : Jamnagar list through Mahantshri Ramprasadji Rs. 2,000, Messrs. Dharamsi and Narotum Morarji Gokuldas Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., Rs. 400, Seth Damodar Jeram Rs. 101, Seth Haridas Sunderdas Rs. 101, Seth Bhaishankar Nanabhai Vakil Rs. 100, Seth Lalji Dungarsi Rs. 101, Seth Mayaram Ambaidas Rs. 150. Total Rs. 53,929-4-0. Subsidiary fund :—Messrs. Hirji Khetsey and Co., Rs. 200. Messrs. Shamji Bhimji and Co., Rs. 200. Seth Santidas Askaram Rs. 20. Seth Madan Bhimji Rs. 100. Subscriptions to realise, Jamnagar list through Mahantshri Ramprasadji Rs. 3 000, Seth Vissanji Tricumji (2nd donation) Rs. 4 000, total Rs. 7,000.

FATAL FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an enquiry yesterday relative to the death of Mankibai woman, aged 30, wife of Hari Jiva, a labourer. On the 14th instant while she was at work with other women on a scaffolding attached to a building in Rajapur Street, Mody Bay, the scaffolding accidentally gave way, and the woman fell down. The injured women were removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that the base of the skull of the deceased was fractured. Later, her husband arrived at the hospital, and had her removed on a stretcher to his house in Sonapore Lane, where she died on Saturday. In the opinion of Dr. V. E. Fernandez, House Surgeon of the hospital, death was due to the fracture of the skull and to other injuries she had sustained. Her removal to her house did not hasten death ; she would have died under any circumstance. The inquest stands adjourned.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

THE rains continue to deluge us, but the much-criticised Kalka-Simla Railway has, so far, escaped all the serious catastrophes which have been freely foretold for it. The only block of any consequence which has occurred upon the line up to the present, was last Saturday when a slip, beyond Summer Hill, delayed the downward traffic for five hours. The upward traffic has been uninterrupted. A few slips are inevitable, during the rainy season, on a newly constructed line which traverses such difficult rock shelves as the Simla Railway, but the place where accidents are liable to occur are known, and there are so many preliminary signs of weakness, before a hill-side gives way that there should be no difficulty in avoiding risk to the traffic. All that need be anticipated are occasional delays and transhipments until the rains are over.

Simla is the head-quarters of so much expert military talent that the operations in Tibet and Manchuria afford us material for after-dinner talk that eclipses even the doings of the local Amateur Dramatic Club in interest. During the past week attention has concentrated upon the Far East where the circle of the Japanese investment is rapidly narrowing upon Port Arthur. Nobody here now doubts that the soldiers of the Mikado will make good their promise to take the place. Opinion is only divided upon the subject of the length of time the operations will require. The occupation of Kaiping by General Oku is looked upon as a most important development. The Japanese now hold the crests of the hills which command the low-lying region, between Haicheng and Liaoyang, to which General Kuropatkin is confined. In the rear of their position is elevated country which remains comparatively passable, even during the rainy season that is now at its height. The Russians, on the other hand, are operating in what is little better than a quagmire. The advantage which this state of things confers upon Generals Oku and Kuroki is so great that further sensational developments may occur at any time.

The situation in Tibet is only one degree less interesting. The operations about Gyantse have produced an impression upon the Tibetan that is likely to profoundly affect the campaign. Whatever may be the attitude of the Dalai Lama, it is clear that his people have now had enough of the struggle, and that they will welcome any settlement that results in peace. It would, of course, be dangerous to rely altogether upon popular sentiment in a matter of the kind. Such sentiment, however, undoubtedly counts for much, and it is one thing to deal with a hostile priesthood which is solidly supported, for whatever motive, by the Tibetans as a whole, and quite another to be confronted by the same hierarchy when it has, as at present, only the individual resources of its members to rely upon.

Manchuria and Tibet are such fascinating themes that I make no excuse for having been led away by them from the more immediate doings of the inhabitants of Simla. The latter are now, mostly, prisoners within doors, the rain battering upon the corrugated iron roofs of the offices where they toil and of the bungalows where they dine, dance, and frivol..

Of dances, the principal of the past week have been at the Town Hall where the members of the United Service Club were the hosts, and at Barnes Court where a hospitable entertainment has been given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz. A successful and original "newspaper" dance has also taken place. It was given by Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Harrington at Kelston. The instructions upon the invitation cards were that badges representing newspapers were to be worn. A number of clever designs resulted which afforded much amusement in guessing the papers which each guest represented. The "Times of India" was indicated by three watches, each showing a different hour. An open letter was "The Daily Mail" "The Civil and Military" figured as a pen crossed with a sword. A potato covered with patches was the "Spectator." A round framed miniature of the King and Queen was "The Court Circular." A barndoor rooster was the "Morning Herald." The "Sporting and Dramatic" was suggested by a jockey tumbling off his steed as he approached the winning post. A decrepit clock represented "The Weekly Times" ; a dog trotting in front of the Simla train "The Express." A picture of Simla was "The Sketch." "To-day" was indicated by the date of the evening. A ballet dancer with an interested audience of three suggested "The Observer" "The On lookor" and "The Spectator. The "Philatelist" was indicated by a postage stamp, "The Engineer" by a portrait of the host of the occasion and there was a "Pink Un" in garments of appropriate hue.

Dances in prospect include entertainments to be given by the "Black Hearts" at the Town Hall on 18th July by the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill at Viceregal Lodge on 28th July and 4th August, also by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Rivaz at Barnes Court on 15th and 29th August.

The Annandale season is now practically over. Its closing event will be the adjudging of Colonel Baring's prize to the winner of the maximum of Gymkhana events, open to ladies between 15th April and 15th July. Mrs. Crocker now leads for this trophy, Mrs. Mcleod making a good second, and this order is unlikely to be changed before the closing day.

Amongst visit ors to Simla during the next few weeks are to be the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the United Provinces, the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Governor-General's Agent in Central India. Mr. Hewett, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is due here in August to act for Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who is proceeding home upon four months' leave.

THANA NOTES.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

OUR correspondent writing on Friday says :—Since my last letter a good deal of water has run under the bridges, but in spite of this, I have little or nothing to chronicle. Our one subject of interest has been locusts and rumours of locusts. They have pretty well finished coupling and are dying off rapidly both naturally and under the onslaughts of the cultivators stimulated by the advice and example of hardworking Mamlatdars. In one taluka (and that not the largest) as much as Rs. 500 has been paid in rewards. When one thinks that 500 locusts roughly go to a set and that the reward for a set is half an anna, it will be obvious that the destruction has been wholesale. We are still in hopes that the rain-fall will relieve us of our difficulties by preventing most of the eggs, which have undoubtedly been laid in thousands from hatching or by destroying the "hoppers." However, as to locusts we can only find one point of general agreement that these things "lie on the knees of the gods."

The Gymkhana is to be congratulated on having built a new tennis court. A scheme for the acquisition of some light boats for rowing seems to be taking shape. The cricket which some of us had hopes of seems likely to fall through altogether. Our numbers have unfortunately been thinned of late owing to the attractions of Poona. We hear of several interesting engagements in Bandsa and hasten to offer our congratulations to the parties concerned.

THE BOMBAY WILL CASE.

THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

Inspector Charles J. Power, of the Bombay Police has arrested at Manilla Shapurji Kavasji Sanjana, barrister, one of the accused in the famous will forgery case. Extradition having been granted by the American Government, Mr. Power started to return to India with Sanjana in custody on the 9th instant, per s. s. Zafiro for Hong-Kong. Thence he is expected to arrive in Bombay by the China Mail steamer about the first week of August.

In connection with the arrest it might be mentioned that Sanjana was doing business in Manila with a Mahomedan trader, who was a native of India. A difference relating to money matters arose between them, and the whole affair went to a court of law, where his antecedents were revealed,

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

BEFORE the third class Magistrate of Jambusar, in November last, Pranshankar Gowrishankar was charged with having built a step in the Pathak Khadki without the Municipality's permission, an offence punishable under section 122 of the Bombay District Municipal Act 3 of 1901, but was acquitted. An appeal by Government from that decision was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai and Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Government.

It was argued for the appellant that the order of acquittal was contrary to law ; that the Court below misconstrued section 96 of the District Municipal Act ; that it erred in holding that the Municipality had no authority to call for proof of ownership of the land to be built upon ; that the Court below erred in holding that the Municipality not having expressly directed the accused to abstain from building, he was not liable for having commenced to build after the expiry of the statutory period of one month, etc.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in giving the judgment of the Court, said, On the 9th September 1903, the accused applied under section 96 of the District Municipal Act for permission to build a step to his ota or verandah. The municipality, acting under that section, on the 27th September, asked him to produce evidence of ownership to the site on which he wanted to erect the step. It appears from the evidence in the case that the title deeds were produced by the accused. It is alleged by Mr. Manubai for the accused, and he refers us to the record in the case, to show that, after his client had received the requisition of the Municipality on the 27th September, he did produce the title deeds ; and in support of this statement, he refers us to the statement made by the complainant in the Court below, in which the complainant said that the title deeds could be produced by him if the Municipality should authorise him to do so. Having produced his evidence, it was the duty of the accused, under section 93, to wait for a month from the date of the production. Nevertheless he built the step within a month from the date of the production of his title deeds, i. e. on or before the 13th October. Mr. Manubhai contends that the Municipality had no right whatever to ask for the title deeds or require the accused to produce evidence as to the ownership of the site on which he wanted to build the steps. The question whether under section 96, the Municipality has jurisdiction or right to call for information regarding ownership, must be decided on the circumstances in each case. In this case the accused having according to his own statement, produced the title deeds and furnished the information asked for, he was bound to wait for one month from that date. He might have asked the Municipality what the information was wanted for, and he might have refused to produce evidence as to ownership. What his position and the position of the Municipality in that event would have been, it is unnecessary to decide, having regard to what has actually occurred in the present case. The municipality has a right under section 96 to call for "further particulars," and when those particulars are furnished, the applicant has to wait for one month. Here the applicant, instead of waiting for one month, went on to build the step. He cannot be heard to say that the particulars he furnished were particulars which the Municipality had no right to call for. It may be that the particulars were required on the ground of sanitation, and we must presume that in the absence of evidence to the contrary and in the face of accused's submission to the requisition. We accordingly set aside the order of acquittal passed by the Magistrate, and convict the accused, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 1ST JULY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, Captain E. Street, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 1st July. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Jennings, Mr J
Wensing, Mr R
Palmer, Mr H
Hill, Professor
Smith, Mr F
O'Flaherty, Capt
Raper, Lieut

FROM MARSEILLES.

Read, Major
Ryan, Dr
Ward, Mr
Watson, Mr
Reiss, Mr
Ready, Capt
Ratan, Lt
Goll, Mr
Byrne, Lt
Dilmar, Major
Draper, Mr
Kettle, Capt
Ewan, Mr
Ashton, Mr
Sterling, Prof
Paterson, Capt
Bistop, Capt
Clifford, Mr and Mrs
Merwanjee, Mr
Hunter, Mr
Holmes Mr
Benwell, Capt
Kane, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Chanter, Mr
Bonajee, Miss
Paris, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Tandy, Lieut M O C
Damolor, Mr K

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE MEDICAL DEGREE.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held on the 1st proximo, at which the business will include the consideration of the following letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay Education Department :—

"I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1981, dated the 15th October 1903, forwarding for approval certain additions to and alterations in the present regulations which were adopted by the Senate at their meeting held on 11th September 1903 and its adjournments.

"His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to find that the Senate has recognised the necessity of revising the existing regulations for the medical degree, but I am to remark that the effect of the proposed reform is marred by retaining the L. M. & S. degree with an inferior test of admission. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not approve of the proposal to have two medical degrees existing side by side and is advised that the new curriculum proposed for the M.B., B.S. is not altogether satisfactory and requires revision. Under the circumstances Government are reluctant to give their assent to the additions and alterations forwarded with your letter under reply, and I am to suggest that the whole scheme may be reconsidered by the Senate."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Copper on Saturday morning, when some very good scores were made. Sergent Major Harrison, Sergent Otto Corporal and Corporal Powell heading the list at 700 Yards with scores of 33 each and Sergent Dracott at 800 Yards with an excellent score of 34 who just missed the bull with his sixth shot. The next will be on Saturday morning the 23rd July 1904. Distances 200 and 300 Yards. The following are the scores :—

Score 700 Yds.

Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	31 a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	33 b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	31
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	29
Cr-Sgt P R Scundy, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	29
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	28
Cr-Sgt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	26
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	23
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Volrs Arty	18

a Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Winner of 1st Spoon.

Score 800 Yds.

Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Volrs	34 a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	29 b
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	29 c
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28 d
Cr-Sgt P R Scundy, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	26
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Volrs	26
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	25
Sgt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Cr-Sgt M H C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	21
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	4
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Volrs	0

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 4 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points.

LITTLE notice seems to have been taken (says the "Westminster Gazette") of King Edward's latest stand against the secularisation of the Sabbath. At Kiel his Majesty refused to accompany the Kaiser on the Meteor during the progress of a yacht race, insisting upon "spending the day as one of rest." So struck was the Emperor by the resolve that he decided to scratch the Meteor out of the race, and the two Monarchs spent most of the day quietly on the Hohenzollern.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

EVIDENCE OF SOLICITORS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sander-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate further heard the case in which Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Modi of Bombay charged Mr. B. Shashagiri Rao, a Madrasi pleader practising in Hydrabad with criminal beach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 17,000. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. Spencer and Velinker, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Elwin Richard Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, was examined by Mr. Spencer as a witness for the defence. Mr. Smetham said he knew the accused, but he could not say he knew the complainant at all. He might have seen the complainant somewhere. He had no recollection whether complainant came to his office. Proceeding, witness said he had found out a slip of paper from which alone he could say that the accused had instructed him in February 1904 to present a petition to H. H. the Nizam, who was then in Bombay, on behalf of one Nanabhai Kishondas. That petition, which was given to witness in print by the accused, was forwarded on the 6th February. Thereafter the accused used frequently to inquire at witness's office if he had received a reply to the petition being accompanied on several occasions by other people. On one side of the slip of paper above referred to witness said, was written the name of the accused in the latter's handwriting while on the other at the top witness handwritten the same himself. Underneath this were the words "Cowasji Jehangir Modi, care of Messrs. Jehangir Hormosji and Co., No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort" written in blue pencil in a hand which he did not know. His recollection was that a Parsee, whom he was not able to identify accompanied the accused at the time, and that the blue pencil writing was written by the Parsee in his office. If the complainant said he was introduced to witness it was a fact, but not in connection with Hanifabai's case, for, witness knew nothing of that case.

Questioned by Mr. Davar Mr. Smetham said he really could not remember whether he saw the complainant in a railway train.

Mr. Cama, solicitor, was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He said he knew the accused since the last two years and a half. Referring to a certain mortgage, the witness said, Rs. 5,500 were advanced on it by his client Mr. P. P. Meherhonji. In connection with that a regular mortgage deed was executed in the month of February and the document was registered through his office. Manek Shivji had given a charge in the property about two years ago and the charge was embodied in the mortgage. The money was paid when the charge was created. The complainant was introduced to the witness by the accused, but he could not say whether he was introduced before the mortgage was executed or after it. Witness once advertised accused's share in the property in July or August 1903, but that advertisement was withdrawn, for accused represented to him that he was trying to raise money and that he would be able to repay the money within a month. At the time the complainant was introduced to him by the accused, witness had a faint recollection that there was some talk about Rs. 60,000. He thought accused told him that complainant wanted to raise Rs. 60,000.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar the witness said the complainant was brought to him as a person who was to advance money to the accused. Complainant mentioned his properties in Baroda, Ujjain, &c., in order to satisfy witness as to his ability to advance money. As far, as witness could remember the complainant also told him that some money was due to him under an Indore decree. He did not remember whether Rs. 60,000 was mentioned in connection with that decree. As a matter of fact, the witness said, he did not believe in the statements made by the complainant and the accused at the time ; for, he thought that he repeatedly pressed the accused for the money lent to him (accused), the accused had only put up the complainant before him simply to make a show that the money was going to be paid up shortly.

The case stands adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

105-04—Hiralal D. Vajiram Sakharam Dewan vs Purshotamdas Jamnadas—M B Chotna—Part heard.

560-02—Nanu H and Co—Sakharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another.—Malvi P and M.

621-02—Manekuklal J and H and Little and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia and Tyabji D and Co.

689-02—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-04—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakhdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Gauesbhai J

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co'ts TRADE MARK MADE IN INDIA.

AS MANUFACTURERS

of everything made of WOOL, we have built up a reputation which stands upon a foundation of Rock.

It has been done by giving that value which one naturally expects when paying away good money.

Imagine upwards of 20,00,000 pounds of Wool made into warm Clothing.

Imagine over 2,000 people working all the year round making it up.

Then you can understand that it is only by studying our Customers that we are enabled to do this.

Is there anything amongst the following which you require or are likely to require? If so, send to day for samples.

Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Putties, Numdahs, Berlin Wools, Lohis, Horse Clothing, Greatcoat Cloths, Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas, Sweaters, Gloves, and

EVERYTHING ELSE MADE OF WOOL.

You have but to ask for Samples, and we will gladly forward them.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Gentlemen.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially improved iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD now in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriage by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
(HARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

"NEW PROCESS."

OIL HEATERS.
PORTABLE,
SMOKELESS AND
REQUIRES NO FLUE.
SUITABLE FOR
BED, BATH, AND
DINING ROOMS
OFFICES AND SUMMER RESORTS.
DESIGN ATTRACTIVE.

STOVE DEPOT.
17 HUMMUM STREET.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest tate of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
BROADWOOD PIANOS.
COLLARD PIANOS.

THE
PIANO SHOP

WHERE you can have the best selection of thoroughly reliable first class PIANOS, on Special Terms for Cash or Monthly Payments, which will cost you no more than Pianos of unknown makers.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

KNAKE PIANOS.
ALLISON PIANOS.
ROSE PIANOS.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!
THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being
Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.
SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED 1696.
45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.
JOHN E. MINNITT,
74, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1904.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH TIBET.

THE splendid isolation of Tibet is apparently at an end, for the British mission, fortified by a fighting escort is now approaching Lhasa and Colonel Younghusband will not easily be dissuaded from paying an official call on the Dalai Lama in his sacred city. The impasse which has resulted in this expeditionary mission has lasted close on eleven years, if we go back to the treaty made in 1893, calmly ignored by Tibet up to now. In an article in "The Asiatic Quarterly Review" on "Our Relations with Tibet," Captain George E. Bruce classifies the causes, religious, political, geographical and economic which make Tibet what it is. He then discusses the causes that led first to the desire to bring the land into the political and commercial circuit of Great Britain. We know how few outsiders have entered Tibet and how still fewer have reached Lhasa. Moreover the Tibetans have been growing more reserved and exclusive, the only recent exception to the policy of the closed and guarded door being made on two occasions in favour of a more or less accredited Russian emissary, Dorjieff, whose friendly presentation of modern arms was accepted by the Dalai Lama and reciprocated by handsome gifts for transmission to the Czar. It is not easy to know the exact cause of the opposition in Tibet to a political or even a commercial understanding with England. It may be the Dalai Lama or his council or the crowd of Lamas, or China, or Russia, that object, or simply that the monastic principle of isolation is so ingrained in the people that they will not be brought into contact with more nations than they can help. Tibet has successfully isolated herself within the bleak and barren fastnesses in which her table-land is set. The north-east and east of this plateau are the only sides accessible for general intercourse; here rivers starting in the high table-land, flow towards China and are the high roads by which the Mongols and Chinese invaded Tibet and by which China still keeps up her intercourse and influence with the Government. The four provinces of the country—709,000 square miles in extent—are Nari, bordering on Kashmir. Tsang, extending to Shigatse, where Colonel Younghusband tarried some time; U or the Central Province in which Lhasa stands and which is the most fertile and populous, and Kham, or the eastern district, that adjoins China and owes only a nominal allegiance to Tibet. Tsang and U form Tibet proper and are governed direct from Lhasa. Captain Bruce finds a marked likeness in the administration of the country to our Indian Civil Service system: the Council of Kahlons, the Dahpons and Jong-pons, the Dongkhors the Kargya-pa, the Sha-che-pa and the Shu-len-pa corresponding to our Viceroy's Council, Commissioners and Collectors, Revenue Department and Revenue Commissioner, High Court Judges and District Judges, respectively. The Tibetan Collectors have the additional duty, or privilege, of holding military commands in war-time, and the District Judges appear as barristers when the High Court is sitting.

The bane of British statesmanship according to Captain Bruce and many others, is the want of a continuous policy. In our relations with Tibet, we seem now to be endeavouring to apply an antidote. We have been at this work in a desultory sort of fashion ever since the little war in Sikkim, the end of which was a Convention signed in 1890 between the Viceroy and the Chinese Amban. This settled the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and recognised a British protectorate over Sikkim. In 1893, some questions that remained over were disposed of and Yatung was fixed on as a trade-mart, with various regulations as to tariffs and other matters. Tibet utterly declined to be bound by this treaty, which, it urged, was made with China and not with them. Though Yatung was an open mart, all traders were stopped at Phari and mulcted of a 10 per cent. "ad valorem" export and import duty. Indian tea was not permitted to pass and very few traders were allowed to proceed to Yatung. The boundary pillars were broken down or carried off, and a garrison was settled in Sikkim territory in a blockhouse flanked by a wall. It was in vain to remonstrate, contempt and insolence met that situation. The Viceroy's two friendly and moderate letters to the Dalai Lama were returned unread. After this the Political Officer in Sikkim could do no less than expel the Tibetan guard and destroy the wall. This was accomplished without opposition though China asked the reason why. Then it was that the Indian Government and China appointed Commissioners to meet at Khamba Jong in Tibet where a high official from Lhassa, empowered to discuss the matters in dispute and to sign an effective treaty, was expected. It is in the memory of all, how the fully accredited British Commissioner journeyed in state to Khamba Jong, and after much delay was joined by a Cainaman of inferior rank and two Tibetan envoys, a mere Secretary to the Dalai Lama and a district Governor, a Depon, manifestly not big enough men to manipulate satisfactorily the terms of a treaty. It was found impossible either to treat or to communicate with Lhasa without going thither direct. So the peaceful mission was stiffened with an escort and started off towards the Holy City pausing every now and again to give the Dalai Lama a chance of reconsidering his indiscriminate silence, or to fight the opposing subjects of this latest incarnation of Buddha.

The Tibetans are, in the upper strata, at least, neither ignorant, savage or uncivilised. The great monasteries, as in medieval Europe, are and have been, celebrated seats of learning, though the monks are not all moral, ascetic, or even industrious. The lamasaries were founded and endowed by kings and chiefs and their shrines are rich in gold and jewels. History, astronomy, science, chemistry are known to the most enlightened of their inmates, though the bulk of the nation are ignorant, and practically labour for the support of the enormous number of monks who crowd the lamaseries. The dislike of foreigners is encouraged by the lamas, who however, by no means despise foreign inventions and foreign learning. The Mongolian origin of the people gives them the robust physique that stands heat and cold well; needs must, seeing that even the summer temperature varies between 110° F. and 25° of frost at night and that of the winter may reach 20° at midday and sink to 30° below zero at night. Such a range must eliminate all but the fittest. The Tibetan clothing is generally simple. The lower classes wear a heavy woollen cloth or sheepskin coat or tunic over a coarse shirt, with long felt boots, a pocket in the tunic contains both food, tobacco, snuff, pipe, tinder-box, and the bowl, the medium for their food and drink, which is licked clean after each libation and replaced. The men wear their hair in one pig-tail, the women in two, but otherwise their costume is indistinguishable. The richer people wear more clothes made of silk and finer woollen cloth; velvet or white felt boots, and a bright coloured and stylish cloak, a sombrero felt hat or a silk cap. But alas! as the nation seldom washes, it is an extremely dirty conglomeration, Captain Bruce considerately attributes this custom to the coldness of the climate. Mutton, biltong and barley-meal form the staple food of the poor. The rich eat beef and mutton, condiments and various Chinese delicacies. Tea is the universal beverage—and this being so it is a pity they will have nothing to say to the Indian variety—China brick tea of every price down to a penny a pound, is boiled with butter, and drunk at every possible opportunity. The visitor at a Tibetan house drinks precisely one-third of the cup offered at the first draught, less would reflect on the cook, and more would prove the visitor greedy. There is etiquette in Tibet in spite of the disregard for and return of the Viceroy's letters. Captain Bruce's effort to find the point at which the course that is desirable meets what is feasible leads him to suggest that we could not do better than annex the Chumbi Valley, which the Tibetans themselves annexed two hundred years ago. It is fertile, enjoys an excellent climate and has grass and timber in abundance. A railway to Phari would give a trade outlet when Tibet settled down to commerce with us. The Valley would be a health resort for Lower Bengal, more accessible, it appears, than Darjiling and possessing a better and drier climate. If, as is suggested, we have now only Tibet, not China, to deal with, an arrangement of this sort might not be difficult especially as it seems highly probable that the Mission will be able to dictate terms at Lhasa which will convince Tibet that England must have an understanding and a Treaty the Dalai Lama.

THE CAPETOWN EXHIBITION.

THE growing commercial relations between India and South Africa should turn the attention of certain business firms in this country to the International Industrial Exhibition which is to be held at Capetown during November, December and January next. In spite of the war, the imports into South Africa are now nearly twice as great in value as they were in 1897, and they have trebled in value in the course of eight years. As a market, South Africa has still greater possibilities and the forthcoming Exhibition affords an excellent opportunity for manufacturers and commercial agents to advertise Indian products. The Boer prisoners who were interned in India carried back with them to remote parts of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony a knowledge of India's resources, and the efforts of Indian traders in the various Colonies might well be supplemented by a contribution to the Exhibition. It would have the advantage of being educative as well as illustrative, and its results would in consequence be doubly profitable to India and the Colonies. At the least the splendid market in South Africa for Indian tea could doubtless be exploited much more successfully than is the case, and there are many other Indian products, natural and manufactured, in which an increasingly valuable trade might be done throughout the South African Colonies, if the market were properly cultivated. The Capetown Exhibition provides an opportunity for this. It is intended not merely as an advertising medium, but as a market or means for opening up and extending trade. The aim of the promoters is to make the Exhibition the rendezvous of buyers and sellers. In the development of the Colonies, it is of the first interest that the Colonists should know the best markets in which to buy, and it is acknowledged that to the colonial manufacturer, merchant or store keeper the exhibits will be of incalculable benefit. The importance of the Exposition from the point of view of the seller has been recognised by several hundreds of the leading British, Continental and American firms who are already doing business or hope to open trade with South Africa. The United States Consul at Capetown has urged upon his Government the appointment of a Commissioner and in other ways has emphasised the importance of the show to American manufacturers. The Port and Customs Authorities at Capetown offer concessions to exhibitors in the matter of dues and duties, and it is probable that Shipping Companies carrying goods from India to South Africa for exhibition will follow the example of the Companies at home who have fixed especially low charges for freight from Great Britain to the exhibition. The Natal Government Railways are prepared to take exhibits at ordinary foward rate and carry them free on the return journey, if unsold. An enquiry Bureau will provide information for exhibitors who are not yet represented in South Africa. The large number of exibitors who have already secured space and the diversified nature of the products to be shown have assured the success of the Exposition, and there can be no doubt that it will have an important influence on the industrial and commercial progress of the Colonies.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

THE outrageous story of the wholesale translation of anything between 28,000 and 30,000 Japanese to regions of which we know nothing is now officially and absolutely contradicted—as we felt it must be. There was not even a battle on the 10th instant the day this achievement was said to have been affected. We may take it that the accounts of the fights of the 3rd and 4th, in which the Russians drove the Japanese out of a number of fortifications, which they occupied, have also been manufactured for local consumption in Russia. Much more to the point is the statement that two fresh Japanese divisions have landed at Dalny—twenty thousand men with fifty guns. The Russian situation becomes more ridiculous every day. All that the great Power is able to achieve is to render herself more objectionable to her European neighbours. The Volunteer cruisers hold up vessels of all nationalities—except the French—and obstruct commerce after treating existing treaties with contempt and passing the Dardanelles under the guise of merchantmen. A P. and O. steamer has been stopped and turned back, an outside steamer, bound for China, has also been detained, while an American steamer has been seized. England and the United States have so far regarded these acts of incivility with great magnanimity. But the seizure which is likely to be least lightly treated is that of the German mail, Prinz Heinrich, from which thirty-one sacks of letters and twenty-four sacks of parcels for Japan have been abstracted. The incident will have done more to alienate German sympathy for Russia than the Kaiser's ill-considered telegram did to excite it. The incident will not be lightly regarded. But the spectacle is pitiable in the extreme—"the greatest military Power" flying before "a nation of diminutive Asiatics," whom it has always affected to despise, reduced to manufacturing deceptive telegrams to make believe victory is theirs all along the line and holding up unarmed neutral vessels in order to hoodwink those people into the belief they are masters of the whole world—in order to keep them from open rebellion unless, indeed, she desires to incite complications to cover her own humiliation. We trust the Powers will combine to compel Russia to observe her treaties and to impress upon her excited naval officers the desirability of interfering with the world's commerce to a far less offensive degree.

IT is understood that Lord Curzon will hold office on return to India up to the end of March, 1906.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 2 p.m. to-day.

MR. DOBBS and Major Wanliss arrived at Kabul from Herat Province on the 8th instan.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends, if circumstances allow, to pass through Sirmur State on his way down to the plains in October.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Arabia were Sir W. M. O. Clark, Sir John Stanley and Mr. Edward Lawrence, I.C.S.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON'S leave Home for four months will date from the 24th August. Mr. J. P. Hewett, who is to act for him, will reach Simla on the 22nd or the 23rd August.

THE Irrigation Conference at Simla will last from the 5th to the 8th September. The papers for discussion will be printed and circulated in advance among the delegates from the various Provinces.

SIR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Director-General Indian Medical Service, intends proceeding Home on ninety days' leave a few weeks hence. He will be the guest of the evening at the I.M.S. Dinner at Simla, which has been fixed for the 12th August.

THERE is abundance of gold in Assam, says the "Indian Planters Gazette." "If the Administration would only offer favourable mining concessions, capital would be forthcoming, but the terms at present offered are out of the question."

SEEING distress signals displayed by Vancouver lighthouse during terrific weather, a cruiser was dispatched to take help, but was merely told that the lighthouse-keeper was anxious to dispose of some eggs for the local market. The captain of the cruiser found himself in much the same position as the guard of a train who rushed to discover why the alarm cord had been pulled. "Who stopped the train"? he yelled, feverishly. "I did, guard," piped an ancient party in a beady bonnet, "I think I could fancy a nice plate of hash, please."

AT the concluding meeting of the Women's International Congress in Berlin, Mrs. Perkins, from America, read an astonishing paper, which was, she said, based on the results of recent theological researches. She asserted that the female element was the central and elder element, the male the later and younger. She made light of the Bible story of Adam's rib, maintaining that woman was the origin of face, and was in fact the actual man for the development of mankind. With the beginning of the woman's movement an era would be inaugurated which would bring about the end of male rule. Men need not fear, said Mrs. Perkins, that they would be placed under the yoke. Women did not intend to imitate the policy of the beehive in relation to queen bees.

WE believe that there have been no more negotiations with the Tibetan peace Delegates who bolted, or with others, though the Tongsa Penlop has heard again from the Dalai Lama that he is really anxious for peace. As regards Colonel Younghusband's proclamation it has probably been made with one eye on the political situation at Home, says the "Pioneer." Here in India our experience of the result of proclamations of this kind has not been such as to impress us with any great sense of their value. One remembers the proclamation to the Swatis and others when the Chitral campaign began, and also Sir William Lockhart's in Tirah. But they sometimes pledge us to promises which force of circumstances compels us to break. In the Afghan war of 1878-80 we were always issuing proclamations, and in the end they were not worth the paper they were written on.

FROM the last Administration Report of the Public Instruction Department in Ceylon we learn that it is difficult to find a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers for the English schools. The consequence is that a large amount of work done is of very inferior quality. This bad work tells disastrously in the Junior Local examination, when, last year, out of 429 candidates only 175 obtained certificates. Mr. Strickland, Inspector of Schools, referring to the same matter, points out that, on the continent of Europe, words and language are taught through ideas already familiar to the children. In Ceylon ideas are usually taught through words the children do not understand, and words through other words they understand no better. The secret, he says, is to make the children think in English.

A GREAT IMPERIAL WORK.

THE SCHOOLS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE writer recently had the privilege of going over the only two Schools of Tropical Medicine in Great Britain—the one in London and the other in Liverpool,—which were also until lately the only such schools in Europe. Much of the credit for the actual establishment of both schools (which, by the way, are badly in need of money) seems to belong to Mr. Chamberlain, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardians." "We feel here," said Sir Frederick Young, who is associated with the London School, "that his name is more likely to go down to posterity in connection with what he was done to advance tropical medicine than for anything else he is likely to accomplish." Much the same is said at the Liverpool School. Yet both schools are not quite on the same footing with regard to the Colonial Office. To the London School the Colonial Office makes small money grants from time to time, and has maintained a direct interest in the work of that school, but the Liverpool School receives only the moral support of its sympathy.

WORK IN LONDON.

The London School of Tropical Medicine adjoins the Seamen's Hospital branch at the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, a situation which has both its advantages and its disadvantages. It is out of the way of visitors, but is an excellent place for study. The Seamen's Hospital at the Albert Docks deals with over a hundred cases of tropical disease every year, and treats patients of every nationality. Thus the student at the Tropical School are enabled to study beriberi and sleeping sickness and half-a-dozen other terrible diseases from life. Since the School was opened in October, 1899, some 400 or 500 students have been admitted and many of them have taken the full course of three months. It should be understood that the students at both schools are fully qualified medical men, and a large number of them are distinguished medical officers from India and the Continent. The research laboratory of the School, which is at Kuala Lumpur, in the Straits Settlements, has made beri-beri the special object of its attack, just as the Liverpool school has fastened upon trypanosomiasis or sleeping sickness.

Sir Patrick Manson, the well-known specialist in tropical diseases, recently gave an address on the achievements of the School, and showed that its pupils had either made by themselves or had taken part with others in making half-a-dozen first-class discoveries. Dr. Law found in the School laboratory itself that the blood-worm which is responsible for the disabling diseases of elephantiasis is introduced into the human tissue by the proboscis of the mosquito. There is a somewhat gruesome relic in the School museum showing this deadly worm in the position in which it produces this swelling disease. Elephantiasis is the malady from which European dogs and horses die in great numbers when they are taken to India and other hot countries. Dr. Sambon and Dr. Low have demonstrated on behalf of the School that man can live in the midst of malaria with impunity provided adequate measures are taken to guard against mosquito bites. This they did at some personal risk and returned to England in better health than when they had gone out. In order that they might the more completely fasten the guilt upon the mosquito, they imported some infected specimens into the School and set them to bite healthy individuals in the laboratory. The healthy individuals caught malarial fever and the mosquitoes were convicted by a unanimous verdict. Dr. Forde and Dr. Castellani pupils of the School took part with Dr. Dutton, of the Liverpool School, in the discovery of the new parasite trypanosoma in the blood of a native of the Gambia colony who was suffering from sleeping sickness. The same parasite was afterwards discovered in the blood of a sleeping-sickness patient in the Seamen's Hospital who had been bitten by a species of tsetse-fly in the Upper Congo. The kind of fly which conveys this parasite is now as well known to the medical men as the oldest criminal to the police and it may be conjectured that the parasite itself is inseparably associated with sleeping sickness. These are valuable discoveries and though they may not go far towards cure they go a great way towards prevention, which is far better.

THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has been much before the public ever since it was founded some four years ago at the suggestion of Sir Alfred Jones. It has the advantage of being closely associated with the Liverpool University in which there is a Sir Alfred Jones Professorship in Tropical Medicine, and it is near to the Southern Hospital, where there is a tropical ward, in which the students have clinical training. Like the London School, it trains only fully qualified medical men and its students include distinguished doctors from all parts of the world. Being an up-to-date institution, it admits lady doctors as students, and in the tropical ward it trains nurses for service in West Africa and India. If any reader of the newspapers needs proof of the activity of the Liverpool School, he may find it in the fact that in its short existence the School has spent not less then £36,000. Its new laboratories are the most complete of their kind in the world. The School has sent no fewer than twelve medical expeditions to different parts of the tropics, and the publication of those expeditions form a valuable medical library. It is some evidence of the eagerness of the School that when Dr. Walter Myers, one of its most valued investigators, perished of yellow fever when engaged in the work of the School at Para, it immediately founded a Walter Myers Lectureship and a Walter Myers Fellowship to encourage others to continue the noble endeavours in which he sacrificed his life.

The School spent £2,000 in a remarkable series of practical demonstrations in Sierra Leone, lasting from 1901 until 1903. The object was to show that in any given area of population mosquitoes could be extinguished. Major Ross and Dr. Logan Taylor, the leaders of the expedition, selected Freetown for the experiment, and employed seventy men in the campaign against the mosquito. They drained mosquito-breeding pools, and they removed rubbish, such as old tins and broken bottles, which had remained near the houses for years, breeding the enemy by the thousand. The result was an appreciable falling off in the number of mosquitoes and a vast improvement in the health of Freetown. Total extinction was not attained only because money could not be found to continue the work. But the example aroused the inhabitants to do something for themselves, and it attracted the attention of others. The Suez Canal Company consulted Major Ross with regard to the prevalence of malaria at Ismailia. There the Canal authorities are now spending £700 a year in carrying out the policy of the Liverpool School, and already they have reduced the cases of malaria from 2,000 to 200 in the year. It is believed that it will soon be completely extinguished in that town. The effect at Cape Coast is even more convincing. Cape Coast is a tropical town of 20,000 inhabitants which has always been a hotbed of small-pox. An expedition from the Liverpool School visited Cape Coast and preached its remedy. The result was that it had been almost free from malaria, and from 31st of May until the 2nd of September the small-pox hospital had been open for only 14 days. There had been one case in June and one case in July, and none in August. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember small-pox being absent from Cape Coast before. Sir William M'Gregor, Governor of Lagos, formerly a medical man himself, who probably has lived as long as any white man in the tropics and is still in vigorous health, has borne emphatic testimony to the sound practical work done by the Liverpool School, and so has Sir Ralph Moor, late High Commissioner for Southern Nigeira.

The able men associated with the School are now engaged in a great campaign against the trypanosoma and its parent the tsetse-fly, and the Government of the Congo Free State is helping in this work both by giving money and by giving the School facilities to study the disease in its home.

RUSSIAN REPORTS DENIED.

THE PORT ARTHUR FIGHTING.

MAIL STEAMERS STOPPED.

RUSSIANS SEIZE P. & O. MALACCA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

General Sakharoff reports that General Rennenkamp was wounded in the leg near Saimatse during a fight which resulted in the repulse of a Japanese attack and the occupation of the Pass by the Russians.

Telegrams from Russian and French correspondents concur that there was severe fighting in the environs of Port Arthur on the night of the 10th instant, when the Japanese suffered the heaviest losses and the Russians lost one thousand men.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Japanese head-quarters officially and absolutely contradict the reports of a battle at Port Arthur on the 10th inst., in which the Japanese were said to have lost 25,000 men.

Two Russian Volunteer cruisers and one torpedo boat are cruising in the Red Sea and it is believed they are looking for a particular steamer bound to Japan.

The newspapers are raising an outcry against the double character of these cruisers which passed the Dardanelles under the Commercial flag and are now flying the Russian Naval flag and stopping British and other vessels.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Petersburg seized the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca bound for Yokohama, in the Red Sea and is now conveying her back to Suez.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk has boarded the German Mail steamer Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea and compelled her to surrender 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks of parcels for Japan.

A telegram from Perim states that the British steamer Dragoman from Batoum to China signalled when passing that she had been delayed by a Russian cruiser in the Red Sea.

A "Morning Post" telegram from Shanghai, dated 15th instant, says that the Russians have seized the American press steamer Fawan and towed her into Port Arthur.

The telegram adds there was a naval engagement off Port Arthur to-day.

Russian despatches indicate that the Japanese have halted and are entrenching south of Tashichiao while transferring the bulk of the southern Armies to the right flank in pursuance of General Kuroki's enveloping tactics. Two fresh Japanese divisions have landed at Dalny.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that a fight took place on the 3rd and 4th instant, for the positions at Lanvanten near Port Arthur. The Japanese were repulsed by the aid of the Russian fleet and lost a number of fortifications which the Russians occupied. The Japanese losses were estimated at 2,000 men and the Russian loss at 282.

The Japanese have landed an additional twenty thousand men and fifty guns at Dalny on the 2nd instant.

Reuter from General Kuroki's head-quarters wires that the rains have ceased and the country has dried up rapidly.

The army is living largely on fresh vegetables.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows under date London the 16th July :- General Kuropatkin's retreat from Tashihchao is reported to be already unsafe. The Russians claim that he is aware of this and is unperturbed, being prepared to defend Liaoyang and to take the offensive.

The Japanese are attempting to emplace heavy guns on the heights near Tashihchao under Russian fire. General Kuropatkin is fortifying the other heights.

The pass where General Rennenkampf was wounded is apparently between Saimatse and Liaoyang.

General Sakharoff reports that Russian mounted troops fell upon the flank and rear of the force attacking the pass and the Japanese retreated precipitately.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

War Secretary's Scheme Criticised.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The "Daily Chronicle", while still concurring with the general ideas regarding Mr. Forster's Army Scheme, finds that the more it is considered in detail the more doubts arise, and suggests the insistence of long service for the recruiting difficulty.

MR. KRUGER'S DEATH.

Interment at Pretoria.

The Government has consented to the burial of Mr. Kruger at Pretoria.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 129 runs.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The South Africans have beaten the England Eleven at Lord's by 189. Somerset has beaten Hampshire by 222.

The following matches were drawn :—Worcester vs. Surrey ; Kent vs. York ; Warwick vs. London County.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S HEALTH.

Still Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, JULY 15.

At a meeting of the Empire League to-day, a letter was read from Lord Curzon, apologising for his absence and stating he would have accepted their invitation, but was quite an invalid and only emerged from his bed for functions which he was obliged to undertake.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir William Macgregor has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

The Government's Position.

PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman will, next week, ask Mr. Balfour to fix a day for the discussion of a vote of censure in connection with Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

England has won the Elcho Challenge Shield at Bisley.

New Zealand has won the Kolapore Cup.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese Loan issued amounts to 1¼ millions, being the balance of a total of 2¼ millions.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE MOVE ON LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GYANTSE, JULY 15.

Camp Kaotang, Thursday.—The column under General Macdonald arrived here, ten miles from Gyantse, to-day.

The column is made up from the following units :—Fusiliers, 32nd Pioneers, 8th Gurkhas, 40th Pathans, Sappers and Miners, Mounted Infantry, and mountain and machine guns. The road is easy.

Colonel Hogge remains in command at Gyantse.

The Tougsa Penlop remains at Gyantse pending information whether the Tibetans desire his presence or not.

STRIKE AT HOWRAH.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Several hundred workmen, belonging to Messrs. Burn and Co's. Howrah workshops, struck work on Friday as they were required to work longer hours. The police offered assistance which was refused. Messrs. Burn and Co. settled the matter themselves and the men returned to work yesterday.

SOLDIERS AND CUSTOMS DUTY.

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The Government of India have sanctioned the refund of Customs duty paid by any recognised merchant or trader in respect of articles subsequently sold to a person entitled to import them duty free. Such articles may be, for example, for the use of a battalion or regiment or may form part of the equipment which an officer is required under regulations to maintain for the performance of his military duty.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The Kalka-Simla Railway has stood the heavy rains of the past week well. But there was some difficulty on it to-day and the upward train is not expected to reach Simla until to-morrow morning. The downward train got through all right.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY OFFICER.

Major H. B. Stanford, No. 53 Company R. G. A., died from perforation of the intestine on the 14th instant, on board the P. and O. s. s. Oriental in the Gulf of Aden and was buried at sea.

News was received in Bombay on Saturday morning of the death of Major H. B. Stanford of the 53rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, which occurred in the Gulf of Aden. The deceased officer who had been stationed at Colaba during the past eighteen months was proceeding home on 60 days' leave and left Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday, the 9th instant. At the time of his departure the state of his health, though not good, did not cause any anxiety to his friends, it being thought that the sea air would enable him to throw off the slight attack of fever from which he was suffering. His sudden death is greatly regretted by his brother officers with whom he was very popular.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. E. Clements, I. M. S., has been re-posted to military duty.

Lieut.-Colonel Plowden, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, has sixteen months' leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the whole of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 is now in force in Sind.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The provisional appointment is recognised of Mr. A. H. Deane as Belgian Consul, Madras.

Lieut. R. H. Chenevix Trench is posted as assistant to the Resident, Kashmir.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The number of articles which passed through the Indian Post Office in the half-year ending last March was 312 millions against 299 millions in the previous six months.

Mr. K. B. Thomas is placed on special duty in the office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery with effect from the 1st instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimate amounting to sixteen lakhs for the construction of a Branch line on the two and a half foot gauge from Chindwara on the Satpura Railway to the Pench Valley coal fields as part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

THE FALSE TELEGRAM CASE.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

BOGUS TELEGRAM FROM BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The Bogus telegram case against Ellis and Thomas was resumed at Darjeeling yesterday before Mr. Garret, Deputy Commissioner when the following witnesses were examined for the prosecution, the cross-examination for the defence being reserved.

Mr. Fernandes of Messrs Thacker Spink and Co. said he knew Thomas who had been employed in his firm at one time for about four years. Witness identified his hand-writing.

The next witness Mr. Rose of the Directory Department of the same firm said he had employed Thomas and dismissed him and gave evidence with regard to his hand-writing.

Daniel, D'Cruz's brother-in-law and John Picket were next examined.

Superintendent Ellis said he had investigated the case. On the 24th March Inspector Ahmed brought D'Cruz to him and he took him to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bignell directed his full statement to be recorded.

Mr. Edwards for the defence objected to the statement being accepted as evidence, the Court disallowing it.

Witness said he directed Inspector Ahmed to obtain information at Sealdah about Rs. 100 note and got him to obtain it from the Currency Office. He showed the note to Mr. Bignell. The same day witness went to Thacker's to interview Messrs. Rose and Fernandes and he identified letters of Thomas shown to him there. On the 29th he took D'Cruz to the Joint Magistrate of Alipore and the same day interviewed Pickett and Mrs. D'Cruz. Daniel had told him that Elliott had said the boy wouldnot be home for some days and to assure D'Cruz that he was in his keeping and would be well provided for, Daniel had also said that it was at his (Daniel's) suggestion that D'Cruz had left Pickett and gone to Mrs. Andrews at 21 Elliott's lane, witness had traced the Rs. 100 note to the German Bank who had paid it to a German traveller in January, but he could not trace it further. Witness knew a man named Walsh who is now in the Presidency Jail. He saw him on the 13th instant. He had given an oral and written statement in respect of another telegram sent to the "Indian Daily News" from Bombay on the 26th January last. The telegram was published in that paper on the 27th under the heading of an alarming telegram.

Inspector Ahmed corroborated the above statements.

The Government pleader put in a petition for the postponement of the case on a new development. He said that Walsh of Calcutta, now a prisoner, had informed Mr. Fenwick of the Bazar Police in the beginning of February (the information being recorded by Inspector Mulcaly) that on the 28th January Thomas had told him that he (Thomas) had left Calcutta on the 23rd with a bogus telegram which he sent off from Bombay on the 26th in the name of Mr. Reed the correspondent of the "Indian Daily News", that he was paid by Elliott Rs. 100 and was promised more. The Government pleader said he was informed that Elliot, had sent a wire in cipher to Thomas who had put up at the English Hotel under the assumed name of Anthony. The evidence in this connection would be highly relevant as showing a conspiracy made at the same time to send bogus telegrams apparently for the purpose of bringing down the money market.

Mr. Edwards asked for the case to be sent to the High Court.

Mr. Garrett said he could commit the accused to Sessions, but not to the High Court Sessions. The Judge could do that case.

The case was postponed to the 29th instant.

OUTRAGE BY OUTLAWS.

ATTACK ON EUROPEANS.

SENSATIONAL SHIKAR INCIDENT.

POONA, JULY 16.

Recently two young men, sons of Mr. Otto, the District Traffic Inspector at Munmar Station, took their rifles one afternoon, and went off in search of chink in the neighbourhood of the Aukai hills, some few miles distant. When they reached the spot they saw some natives partly up the hill, and also saw that they had some long guns with them, and carried a hatchet and a sword. The two young men supposed that they were Bhils on the look out for shikar, and even the fact, that when they reached the party the sword and hatchet had disappeared, did not arouse any suspicions in their minds as to the real character of these men who were four in number, they freely entered with conversation with them, asked them what powder they used, and where they obtained it, and chatted about the guns, answering various questions concerning their own weapons. They also asked the supposed Bhils not to fire in that spot, but to go to their own village to shoot as they might spoil the sport in case anything turned up.

The four men and the two young fellows descended the hill together. The path was a very steep one, and surrounded by cactus bushes and the party proceeded in single file. When almost at the bottom of the hill, one of the natives suddenly seized hold of the second of the young men and snatched his rifle from him before he was aware of it, or could prevent him. The young man who was ahead rushed back to the assistance of his brother when his rifle was suddenly seized from behind and torn from his shoulder. The four men then set upon the two, both of whom they knocked down, and beat with their own rifles which latter the natives broke over them. One of the victims was severely cut about the head, his left eye being completely closed and his right eye full of blood, so that he could not see to defend himself. After a while he became insensible. The other young man had his left forearm broken near the wrist ; received three deep cuts on his head ; a bad wound on his left knee ; and was a mass of bruises all over his arms and back. Both of them became unconscious, and did not recover consciousness for some time, but at last they were able to crawl to a village about a mile distant. Here the inhabitants did what they could for them, and procuring a country cart conveyed them to Munmar Station, where the Railway Surgeon dressed their wounds. They arrived home minus hats, rifles and a gold ring stolen from the hand of one of them.

The Police were communicated with, and the District Magistrate, Vinchur, came over and took their statement. The Police were telegraphed for and came from Nasik the following day, and inquiries were instituted. The scene of the outrage was searched when the remains of the broken rifle stocks, the hats and some cartridges were found. The assailants had carried off the rifle barrels. The injured youths were able to give a good description of their assailants and it was found to tally with that of four outlaws who have been wanted for sometime past by the Nasik District Police. The Police were able to trace their movements for some distance until they reached the Nizam's Dominions.

THE LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

MEMORIAL AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHAL (NAGPUR), JULY 17.

A public meeting, attended by many prominent citizens, was held here and a resolution was passed recording deep regret at the death of Mr. J. N. Tata and high appreciation of his eminent services. It was also resolved that a full-sized portrait of Mr. Tata be hung in the MacDonnell Hall.

DEATH OF COLONEL MINCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 17.

Colonel H. D. Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, died last night at 12-30 of heart disease. He was born in 1857 and was therefore 47 years old. He joined the service in 1879 as Lieutenant in the second battalion of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and was stationed at Belgaum and Poona. In 1877 he became squadron officer of the 3rd Sind Horse, being subsequently transferred to the Poona Horse. In 1888 he acted as Station Staff Officer at Deesa and afterwards became Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar. Whilst at Nagar he wrote a usuful and interesting monograph on that place for which he received very flattering encomiums and the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1895 and became Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum. In Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Poona he will be sincerely regretted. In Belgaum, where he did valuable plague work, he was greatly respected and when he left that place, the inhabitants gave him such an ovation as no other officer who had ruled over them before had ever received.

When he came to Poona he soon established himself in the hearts of the people. He became at once interested in the plague measures which General Burnett was endeavouring to get carried out. On the bench, in the Cantonment Committee and wherever he went, Colonel Minchin was looked up to. He was particularly keen on sanitary matters. The inhabitants of the Cantonment to-day mourn his loss and the shops were closed. Colonel Minchin leaves a widow, son and daughter who are now in England. During the long service he had in this country he took part in the Afghan War in 1880, serving with distinction at the defence of Kandahar and in the engagement in Khairabad and the sortie against Deh Khojeh in which his horse was shot. For this campaign he received the medal and clasp. He also served in the Burma campaign.

LATER

The funeral of the late Colonel Minchin took place in the evening and was very numerously attended. Along the cortege passed more than 2,000 people. Nearly the whole of the bazaar people had assembled to witness the funeral. 300 men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders with the band and pipes under Command of Major H. D. E Vallancey were drawn up at the residence of the deceased. Four squadrons of 33rd Cavalry, deceased's old regiment, took up the position on each side of the road extending from the bridge to the cemetery. The cortege left the house exactly at 4-30. The band struck up and began to move followed by a number of mourners. The coffin was placed on a gun carriage supplied by the 29th Battery and wended its way towards the cemetery. The coffin was met at the gate by the Rev. Mr. Coetlogen. A crowd had collected round the grave. The coffin was borne by six sergeants of the Highlanders. Colonels Kettlewell Carey, Granthan and Plumer were pall bearers, After the service was read by the Rev. Mr. Coetlogen, volleys were fired over the grave.

Amongst those present were :—Sir Archibald Hunter ; officers of both the British regiments of the station ; all the principal and leading merchants of the Cantonment and some of the city, and many others. There were also several floral wreaths. To-morrow the whole of the Cantonment shops and also the European firms will be closed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Lieutenant Ironside, 44th Battery, R. F. A., is appointed to "J." Battery R. H. A.

Captain Talbot Ponsonby, R. H. A., has been appointed Adjutant of depots and the Riding Establishment, Woolwich.

Lieutenant Benn from No. 72 Company is posted to No. 55 Company R. G. A, on promotion.

Lieutenant Edmundson from the 7th Mountain Battery is posted to No. 61 Company, R. G. A.

It is notified that with effect from the 1st April last the present allotment by commands of certain good conduct and meritorious service awards is discontinued and a system is started under which there will be available for distribution by the Commander-in-Chief amongst warrant and non-commissioned officers who hold the silver medal for meritorious service one annuity of £15, nineteen annuities of £10 each and seven annuities of £5 each. Under this arrangement the annuities of pensioned Sergeants W. Miller, W. Swabey and C. W. Holmes are increased from £5 to £10 each, while medals with annuities of £10 each are conferred upon pensioned Quarter-master Sergeant S. Crofton and Sergeant-Major H. N. Niblett and medals with £5 annuities upon pensioned Sergeants Taylor J. Farthing, T. Gordon, J. Searle, G. Stone and Alfred Lees.

An exchange is notified between Major E. Mek Williams and Captain F. G. Faichner R. A. M. C.

2nd Lieut. Taylor, 1st Cheshires, Indian Army candidate is posted to the Bombay Command.

The following are posted as indicated to qualify for the Indian Army :—2nd Lieut. Story, Suffolk Regt. to the 2nd Suffolks ; Lieut. Davis to the East Surrey Regt., Lieut. Phillips to the Durham Light Infantry : 2nd Lieuts. Campbell to the Scottish Rifles ; Sparrier 1st Dragoon Guards, to the Black Watch ; Paige, Duke of Connaughts Light Infantry, to the Scottish Rifles ; Robert to the Essex Regt. Bromley to the Essex Regt. and Grey to the Royal Fusiliers ; also Lieut. Logan Home King's Own Scottish Borderers, to the Black Watch.

Revised rules for the grant of good service pay and good conduct pay in the Indian Army are notified to take effect from the 1st proximo. Good service pay will be admissible to native non-commissioned officers as a reward for efficiency combined with zeal and good conduct and can be forfeited by order of the officer commanding at any time. Its amount will vary in the case of different classes, the maximum being one rupee monthly, after two years' service, rising to four rupees monthly after eight years' service. Good conduct pay is applicable, to private farriers and the non-combatant establishment and varies in the case of different classes the minimum being eight annas monthly and maximum rising in some cases to three rupees monthly after ten years' service. It will be granted as a reward for exemplary good behaviour and can be forfeited at any time under the orders of the officer commanding. Both good service and good conduct pay will cease "ipso facto" if the holder is convicted by court martial or commits any serious offence.

The following revised Native Cavalry Relief's have been sanctioned : 11th Lancers, Mian Mir to Rawalpindi ; 13th Lancers, Saugor to Jhelum ; 16th Cavalry Jhelum to Dera Ismail Khan ; 17th Cavalry, Rawalpindi to Bannu ; and 25th Cavalry, Kohat to Mian Mir.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

THE members of the Dallas Company who have had a successful tour in the Far East are expected to arrive in Bombay from Colombo to-day. The Company will open at the Novelty Theatre on the 25th instant, for a season of about a fortnight. The strength will be augmented by several artistes newly recruited from England who are now on their way out having gone on from Aden to Colombo where they will tranship. In the Company arriving to-day are several members new to Bombay among these being Mr. Pengelly of George Edwards Company, Miss Ernestine Walter of the D'Oyley Carte Company, Mr. Percy Hayden from Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove's houses in Australia and a new dancer Miss Amy Bailey also from Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove's Companies. The pieces to be staged in Bombay will be "Florodora" "Kitty Grey" "Three Little Maids" and "a Chinese Honymoon." Mr. W. F. Vallance is managing the Company for Mr. Henry Dallas.

BANGALORE RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The extra meeting was held to-day in fine weather and there was a fair attendance Details :—

The Substitution Pencillars' Plate selling race for horses —5 furlongs.

Mr A C Tate's Wadhurst 8st 8lbs ..... Hoyt 1
The Hon Mr Apcar's Senator 9st 6lbs .....Panton 2
Major F Jones's Best Shot 8st 8lbs ..... Robinson 3

Also ran Scissorman 9st. 6lbs., and Medowra 9st. 3lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Scissorman, 2 to 1 against Best Shot, sixes the others.

Won by two lengths ; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 8 4/5secs.

The Bookmakers' Plate, a handicap for ponies, —half mile.

Col Armstrong's Refree 8st 7lbs ..... Heroo 1
Mr Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs's Queen Cole 9st 2lbs ..... Thompson 2
Mr R Kindersley's Freda 7st 10lbs .....Hoyt 3

Also ran Tight Rope 7st. 3lbs., and Doris II 6st. 13lbs.

Betting : Even money Queen Cole and Refree, 3 to 1 against Freda, tens Doris, 30 to 1 Tight Rope.

Won by two lengths ; one length between second and third. Time—53 4/5secs.

The Arab Pony Handicap—5 furlongs.

Major A C Hamilton's Jack Horner 8st 11lbs ..... Lansdown 1
Mr S Webster's Derision 8st ..... Heroo 2
Major Smyth's Diamond Rose 8st ..... O'Neill 3

Also ran King Cobweb 9st. 4lbs., and Bayleaf 7st. 12lbs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on King Cobweb, 2 to 1 against Jack Horner, threes Derision, sixes the others.

Won by three lengths ; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 11 2/5secs.

The Goldspink Plate, handicap for Horses—9 furlongs.

The Hon Mr Thellusson's Madeira 9st .....Hoyt 1
Mr Chowdhury's Bouquet 9st 11lbs ... Lansdown 2
Major H Harrison's De Wet 7st 4lbs ..... O'Neill 3

Also ran Gum 8st. 9lbs. Pope, 8st. 5lbs. and Sister 8st. 11b.

Betting : 1½ to 1 against Bouquet, threes Madeira, 6 to 1 Gum, fours the remainder.

Won by half a length, three lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 1 2/5 secs.

The owner of Bouquet lodged an objection against Madeira for crossing, but the Stewards did not up-hold it, the race going to Madeira.

The Salamat Plate, handicap for ponies.—One mile.

Mr Webster's flight 6st 9lbs .....Bennett 1
Mr A West's Firebrand 8st..... O'Neil 2
Mr C Graham's Shot Silk 7st ..... Melsom 3

Also ran Cleopatra II 10st. 4lbs, Lancer 9st. 10lbs.

Betting : 5 to 4 on Cleopatra, 2 to 1 against Lancer, threes Firebrand, and Shot Silk and fours Flight.

Won by a length, and a length between second and third. Time—1min. 5 1/5secs.

The Polo Scurry—2 1/2 furlongs.

Colonel Dasaraj Urs Swiveller 12st ... Lansdown 1
Major Logan Homes Mary Jane 12st ..... Capt Randall 2
Major Hamilton's Astrologer 12st ...Capt Watson 3

Also ran Assegai 12st, Laurier Rose 12st, Cossack 12st, Tight Rope 12st.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Mary Jane, Assegai and Swiveller, fours Laurier Rose and Cossack, ten's the others.

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 35secs.

GOLF AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 17.

The following are the results of the monthly medal competitions played at the Yerrowda golf links :—

LADIES.

	Gross score.	H'cap.	Net score.
Miss Anderson	91	20	71
Mrs Bell	93	18	75
Miss Forbes	102	18	84
Mrs. Anderson	86	scr.	86
Mrs. French	107	20	87
Miss Lee Harwood	114	24	90
Mrs. Bagshawe	111	20	91
Mrs. Stevens	109	18	91
Mrs. Forbes	105	14	91
Miss Martin	110	18	92
Mrs. Joring	114	20	94
Mrs Hopwood	122	24	98
Mrs. Davison	131	24	107

Two members did not make returns.

GENTLEMEN.

Captain Rutherford	87	10	77
Mr. Davison	92	14	78
Mr. Thew	85	5	80
Major Joring	87	6	81
Mr. Harkness	88	7	81
Mr. Fry	82	scr.	82
Mr. Bromley	91	12	84
Mr. Lee Harwood	103	17	86

Seven players did not make returns.

Play was good, considering the high wind and that a storm came on during play.

MISCHIEF BY A RABID DOG IN POONA.

A rabid dog was prawling yesterday evening in the compound of the Western India Club. The dog was fighting with the dog of Major Morris, the Secretary of the Club. The Major armed with a stick gave chase, the servants following. During the flight he bit two natives, the one a girl and the other the billiard marker of the Club. The dog was eventually killed. Major Morris had the wounds immediately cleaned and dressed, and sent the bitten persons to Kasauli the same evening at the Club expense. The carcass of the dog has also been sent to Kasauli.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE FRAUD.

The Kirkee police have detected another ten-rupees note extracted by the accused Dattatray of the Kirkee Post Office who is now in custody. It appears that the letter was posted at Joonar for Bombay by a Bania.

A POLO ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant E. C. A. Ross, West Riding Regiment, attached to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, met with nasty polo accident yesterday on the Poona polo ground. The pony slipped and rolled over him completely. Lieut. Ross was taken to the pavilion where he was found to be unconscious. He was conveyed to the Wanowree Station hospital where he is still lying in an unconscious state.

ELECTRICITY IN KABUL.

THE Amir, as we stated a few days ago contemplates an electric instalation in Kabul, which will give both power and light. This is as much a matter of economy as of anything else, for the fuel bill for his factories is enormous. Last year it was said to have been eight lakhs of Kabuli rupees, or upwards of four lakhs calculated in Indian currency. The manufacture of arms and ammunition is evidently a very extensive business, for to the above amount has to be added the cost of materials, labour, supervision and the wear-and-tear of machinery. It would be interesting to know what each rifle and each round of ammunition really represents in hard cash. They could certainly be imported from Europe much more cheaply than they are made in Kabul, but than there are difficulties in the way which need not be specified.—"Pioneer."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON JULY 1.

SOMETIMES one wonders whether Mr. Balfour, marvellously clever though he has shown himself, has not over-reached his purpose by the very ingenuity of his strategic policy. When Mr. Chamberlain first broached his policy thirteen months ago there were three courses before the Premier. He could either declare altogether for Free Trade, altogether for Mr. Chamberlain, or maintain an equipoise between the two by expressing views favourable to Protection but declaring it to be outside the range of politics for this Parliament. He chose the last policy and evidently hoped that the bulk of the Unionist Party, shirking uneasily between the two extremes, would finally unite about the middle platform. If any man of to-day would have brought this project to success it was Mr. Balfour, but now it would almost seem that he has failed. Time after time he has prevented the party as a whole from making any definite declaration in either direction ; but all to no purpose. After thirteen months the great middle section of the Unionist Party seems as little inclined to crystallise round Mr. Balfour as they were in the beginning. Indeed it is a disputable point whether Mr. Balfour has not lost by the delay. At any rate, if he had taken a more decided attitude at the commencement he would have carried with him into whichever extreme he went a large proportion of those politicians who, in no invidious sense, are thorough party men. At the present time it is these very men who are as tired of the general indefiniteness as either band of extremists. At the same time it is only fair to say that the slackness observable amongst the Government's supporters is not entirely due to dissatisfaction with the Sheffield policy. A considerable number of Conservative members have no intention of offering themselves for re-election and as they know that in all human probability the life of the present Parliament will not be prolonged many more months their supineness is not surprising. This sort of thing always occurs in the dying days of a Parliament except the conditions are abnormal as they were when the dissolution of 1900 occurred. A war makes all the difference. It is rare, however, that a Prime Minister finds himself under the necessity of personally issuing a whip for that is what his answer to Sir John Leng really is. The hon. member for Dundee addressed the following unstarred question to Mr. Balfour : "To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether in default of any public demand for the Licensing Bill and the number of petitions against it, the objections to a large increase of taxes in a time of peace, and the continued declarations of the constituencies against the Government, he will withdraw all seriously contentious measures and wind up the business of the Session in order to submit the policy of Ministers to the judgment of the country."

Here is Mr. Balfour's reply :—"I do not propose to take the course suggested by the hon. member unless the Government incur such a defeat as proves that they have lost the confidence of the House of Commons, or unless they fail to secure that day-to-day support which is necessary in order effectively to carry on Parliamentary business. In either of these events they would of course immediately ask relief from responsibilities which they are not sustaining for their own comfort and satisfaction." It is the difficulty of securing that "day-to-day support "which has caused Mr. Balfour's whips so much anxiety of late and driven them to the humiliating course of putting up their men to speak at prodigious length until the arrival of sufficient reinforcements to prevent the Government being in a minority. The sudden substitution of the Licensing Bill for the Finance Bill tells its own story. There is less disinclination on the part of Ministerialists to vote for the Licensing Bill than for new taxes and moreover the Government are always sure of Irish support for the former measures. Mr. Balfour's determination to resort to what is called the gag in order to circumvent the "dilatory drip of dreary declamation," with which as he would say the Licensing Bill is being obstructed, has raised the Opposition to fury but it has also apparently put new heart into the Ministerialists. There will, we are told, be no more shirking after this and Mr. Balfour is assured that he has nothing more to fear. His men will respond to his boldness by an unremitting attention to business henceforth. Well we shall see. Old Parliamentarian hands are somewhat sceptical. They doubt if the effect of Mr. Balfour's heroic, or according to his opponents tyrannical, measures will be permanent. When Parliamentary dry rot sets in it usually takes its course.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

To-day there has been a fierce encounter between the two parties over Mr. Balfour's proposed time limit and on no previous Friday since the rules of the House underwent a drastic change two or three years ago has such a great muster been seen at Westminster. The hope that the question would be disposed of at one sitting though it was a long day-sitting has not been realised and after five and a quarter hours' talk the debate was adjourned until Monday on the motion of Mr. Morley. The House was excited throughout and particularly so when Mr. Balfour rose to propose his motion. The cries of "Gag" with which he was received, reminded one of the scenes that were so common in the eighties. So great was the disorder that the Speaker was obliged to appeal to the excited Liberals to "restrain themselves" and Mr. Balfour with the blandness of an executioner, as one of the "victims" was heard to exclaim in the lobby, promised that nothing he said would add to the excitement. This Session, too much time, he maintained, had been devoted to criticism and too little left for legislation. He might have added that in this, as in all Sessions too much time had been devoted to holidays. It is almost a scandal that there should be these long recesses at Easter and Whitsuntide. He had, he maintained, done his best to consider the work before the House and its means of accomplishing it. Even if his resolution were passed and on the hypothesis that the only two controversial Bills were the Licensing Bill and the Defaulting Authorities Bill (here the opposition jeered)—he was not putting this forward as the Government programme—he did not think the House would rise before August 12. (St. Grouse's Day). Could anybody say that that was an unreasonable output. Mr. Balfour in saying this laid himself open to a retort but nobody made it and he passed on further to justify the adoption of closure by compartments as necessary to prevent the House becoming "nauseous to the country." The attack on the motion was led by Mr. Asquith and he had the support of one ex-Conservative Minister, Sir John Gorst, who declared that there had been no undue discussion on the Licensing Bill and condemned the application of the principle of closure by compartments to social legislation. One incident which caused amusement on both sides of the House must be noted. Mr. T.W. Russell in his perfervid way denounced the Bill root and branch. "Who wants this Bill?" he proceeded "Does the Church? Do the Nonconformists?" at this point his oratory was interrupted by a voice calling out "Justice." Mr. Russell in contemptuous terms exclaimed "Is that the hon. member for North Lambeth talking about justice?" The hon. member for North Lambeth is Mr. Horner, whose name will not be unfamiliar to readers of "Truth."

THE LIBERAL UNIONIST SPLIT.

The Liberal Unionist wing of the Unionist Party is centred in two important bodies, of which the Liberal Unionist Association declared for Mr. Chamberlain early in the year when its former president, the Duke of Devonshire, resigned. On Wednesday the Liberal Union Club was faced with the necessity of taking sides. A heated meeting was held which ended in a Chamberlainite success. But the victory was not so complete as that of the Association. Out of a hundred and seventy members voting, sixty four pronounced in favour of Free Trade. All these dissentients together with the chairman of the meeting, Lord James of Hereford have withdrawn from the Club. The meeting had been convened for the purpose of "receiving and considering the communication of the Liberal Unionist Council as to the election of thirty-six representatives of the Club on the council, and, it approved, to proceed to their election accordingly."

It may be mentioned that the Protectionist views of the Liberal Unionist Association would insure the Protectionist color of the Council. Hitherto the Club had not sent representatives and the suggestion they should do so emanated from Mr. Chamberlain's supporters. The proceedings on Wednesday commenced inauspiciously with a squabble. Sir Fortescue Flannery M. P. wanted the Club to declare that a certain letter written by one of their members, the Hon. Arthur Elliot, M.P. to an opposition newspaper was a breach of privilege. The chairman made short work of the proposal. The privileges of the House of Commons had for centuries been acknowledged by law. The Club was established in 1887. It had no privileges recognised by law and therefore no breach of privilege. The motion was not in order and could not be proceeded with. Mr. Parker Smith, the new Privy Councillor, then moved the resolution for sending representatives to the Council. The question at issue, said he, was whether they were opposed, not merely to the opinions which were identified with the name of Mr. Chamberlain, but also to those which were identified with the name of Mr. Balfour. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., who has apparently ranged himself definitely with the Protectionist wing of the Liberal Unionist party. An amendment was moved by Mr. Elliot, expressing fear that the new Council was the Tariff Reform League in disguise and declining to recognise it as a fit exponent of the political principles of the Liberal Unionist Party. The purpose of the whole movement, he declared, was to bring the party into line with the tariff reform party, and to utilise a club established for one purpose for another and totally different purpose. Was Mr. Chamberlain, he asked, to be placed at the head of the party because the Duke of Devonshire was not a good Unionist, or because Mr. Chamberlain was a tariff reformer? Let them ask that question frankly. Other speakers were heard amid tumult, laughter and interruption. At the conclusion of the voting after the figures had been declared there were cheers and much confusion. In the uproar Mr. Elliot invited his sixty three supporters to meet him outside the hall, and the final selection of representatives was made by the Protectionist portion only. When all had been finished, Lord James announced his resignation, speaking it is said, with evident emotion. The Free Trade minority held a private meeting in which a letter of resignation was drawn up and the formation of a Unionist Free Trade Club was agreed to. The Club will be so constituted as to permit the membership both of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists and though it is too soon now to give accurate figures it is believed that there will be a ready demand for admission. Opposition opinion of course declares that the sixty-four dissentients represent "by far the most powerful section of the Club so far as means, character and influence are concerned, the majority being largely composed of unknown and unimportant persons." The "Times," however minimises the event: "The secession is unfortunate, though not an event of the first importance. It is known that the Liberal Union Club has been a much less popular body than the Liberal Unionist Association, and the withdrawal of the minority will not excite surprise. The Association, more in touch with the constituencies, will not be seriously affected, and the Club itself will probably not suffer seriously. Perhaps not, but as to the Association being in close touch both with the constituencies and the Tariff Reform League, it must be remembered that at all recent bye-elections the Unionist candidates have specially warned off the League.

THE SHORTAGE OF MILITARY DRAFTS TO INDIA.

On Tuesday in the House of Commons Mr. Ernest Beckett moved the adjournment of the House to consider the "alarming deficiency in the drafts required for India and South Africa, and the confusion and uncertainty now prevailing in the War Office and the Army owing to the prolonged delay in the announcement of a definite scheme of Army reorganisation." The whole difficulty arises from the introduction of Mr. Brodrick's scheme of new enlistment with service for three years at home and extension on a higher scale of pay with liability to service abroad. It was thought that this arrangement would ensure the maintenance of the Army abroad, but the higher scale of pay has not proved so attractive as was expected and the numbers have fallen considerably both from the estimate and the necessary minimum. Mr. Beckett said that, on the figures of the Inspector-General of Recruiting, the number of recruits had fallen from 51,000—Mr. Brodrick's figure—to 29,324. The reduction of infantry had amounted to 18,709, notwithstanding the fact that recruiting for the cavalry had been closed. He admitted that the War Office were doing what they could to cope with the situation. But they were sending men to India with less than ten months to serve, and to South Africa with less than six months. They hoped by bribes and doles to persuade a sufficient number of men to re-engage to save themselves from military bankruptcy. In his reply Mr. Arnold-Forster confessed that it would be idle for him to deny that the adoption of the three years' system had been prejudicial to the Indian drafts. He agreed that the matter was a very grave and a very important one. Nevertheless he argued that the Government had been practically forced to adopt Mr. Brodrick's scheme owing to the pressure of events: under it the recruiting of the Army had not fallen off, as Mr. Beckett declared, it had been steadily maintained. Voluntary extensions of service however, had not come up to expectations. In the infantry 9,730 more men were required to extend in order to maintain the numbers, while in the Garrison Artillery 775 were needed. He hoped that the greater part of the men who had been sent to India with only ten more months to serve would apply for their extension. It was the lack of extension at home that had created so serious a situation. The Government, he affirmed emphatically, would never resort to a system of bribes or doles to maintain the Army, but certainly either he or his successor would alter the present enlistment plan and substitute for it one more in harmony with the conditions of the Empire. There were cheers when this was announced: the Brodrick enlistment scheme was destined to follow his Army Corps into oblivion. Mr. Beckett's motion was a very broad one; the latter portion raised the whole question of Army reform and in consequence a large part of the debate was devoted to the wider subject. Sir Charles Dilke, however, shortly after eleven o'clock recurred to the question of the Indian drafts. He urged the creation of a long service Army for India, and a short-service Army for England. Sir Carne Rasch agreed with him. After a pungent speech from Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Brodrick rose to defend his action with regard to the three years' service system. He had introduced it he explained, during the War when every available 'special' had been snapped up and men had to be obtained by some means or other. Men had been obtained by his system. It was not perfect and its "weakness and dangers" he continued, "were repeatedly pointed out by me to the House." Close upon midnight he concluded his speech with the words. "We had to find the men and we found them to meet an emergency." This was his explanation. Apart from the merits of the question, the action of Mr. Beckett was greatly resented in that part of the House in which he still sits. Mr. Beckett is a Conservative Free Trader and rightly or wrongly his motion was regarded as unfriendly to the Government and as designed less to secure military efficiency than to harass the Ministry. No motion for the adjournment of the House to call attention to a matter of urgency can be accepted if otherwise in order unless at least 40 members rise in their places to signify their assent. On this occasion although more than 40 members rose on the Opposition side of the House only one hon'ble gentleman on the right of the chair stood up. This was another pronounced Free Trader, Sir John Dickson Poynder whose rising was the signal for an outburst of ironical cheers from the indignant ministerialists. It was Sir John Dickson Poynder who seconded Mr. Beckett's motion later in the sitting. While he and Mr. Beckett continue to retain their seats on the Government benches the more combative of the Unionist Free Traders are gradually moving over to the other side. The first to do this was Mr. Churchill; his example was shortly afterwards followed by Major Seely and now the Hon. Ivor Guest has taken the final plunge. Who will be the next?

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

Whatever view one may hold as to Count Tolstoy's opinions, there can be no question but that he is a brave man. Russia is now at war and more than that, she is now suffering all the humiliation of defeat; yet the man of visions at Sasnaya Poliana under the autocracy of the Czar chooses this very moment for writing a pamphlet against all war in general and against the Russo-Japanese war in particular. A full translation occupied over a page and a half in the "Times" on Monday and under that great sounding board Lyeff Nikolvevitch harangues the world. It is a very human and pathetic doctrine that Tolstoy preaches. Save that in parts it is overweighted with words while towards the middle it indulges in a savage attack upon science, the pamphlet affords appealing reading. He begins with an apostrophe that contains the key-note to his view: "Again war, again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalled for; again fraud, again the universal stupefaction and brutalisation of men. Men who are separated from each other by thousands of miles, hundreds of thousands of such men (on the one hand—Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men, but of animals; on the other hand—Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love) like wild beasts on land and on sea are seeking out each other, in order to kill, torture, and mutilate each other in the most cruel way. What can this be? Is it a dream or a reality? Something is taking place which should not be, cannot be; one longs to believe that it is a dream and to awake from it. But no, it is not a dream, it is a dreadful reality!" Then he goes on to show the wrong of a Hague Convention in view of the Russo-Japanese War. Diplomatists, lawyers, historians, scientists, journalists on each side are hounding the peoples to combat when they, from their greater knowledge and culture should be pointing them the way of peace. Of the Tzar he writes: "This unfortunate, entangled young man recognised as the leader of 130,000,000 people, continually deceivedand compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops, whom he calls his own, for murder in defence of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own. All present to each other hideous ikons in which not only no one among the educated believe, but which unlearned peasants are beginning to abandon." Thus in consecutive sentences he declares against the two emblems of Russian autocracy—the Tzar and the Church. All these opinions, of course, the Count has expressed before. But they shine out now from the dark back-ground of his country's fortune in a manner that they have not done before. For instance, the Count has always opposed war and despised the warrior. One does not realise how deep these feelings were until one reads such words as these: "People speak of the loss of brave Makaroff, who, as all agree, was able to kill men very cleverly . . . they discuss the question of how to find another murderer as capable as the poor benighted Makaroff, and all the guilty men engaged in this dreadful work, from the Tzar to the humblest journalist, all with one voice call for new insanities, new cruelties, for the increase of brutality and hatred of one's fellow men." Then, and not till then, does one know that Tolstoy loathes not only the waste and cruelty of war, but even the virtues which are displayed in war. Some of the letters he includes in the latter portion of his article are interesting and very sad, for anyone who wishes to describe the evils of fighting has no lack of material from which to deal. Apart from the striking emotional appeal there is little to be said of Tolstoy's pamphlet. Except for the reiteration of the command, "Thou shalt not kill," there is no definite contribution to the problem of universal peace. To such a mind, which feels rather than thinks, all the difficulties, problems, and perplexities of life are hidden in a veil of vague and elusive words. If the whole world were wrought in Tolstoy's pattern, would it be a better and purer one? There are grave doubts. His ideal is one of ecstatic contemplation, a life for each individual such as that lived by the mediæval anchorites. But the world has tried that experiment before and has rejected it, for human nature breaks down under such unnatural discipline. He praises the Doukhobors and other Russian sects, and the Nazarenes of Austria. It is doubtful that the contorted ideals of these visionaries would make better work of the world than the labour of scientists and others whom he despises. But, after all most civilised people will agree with him in this: War is a very terrible thing and all activities aimed at its suppression should be fostered and undertaken. One may join with him in this, though one cannot agree that mankind will reach universal peace along the road he indicates. Perhaps war would be better for it than that.

OLLA PODRIDA.

His Majesty's Private Secretary was in great request last Friday night when the leading Cabinet Ministers and some of the more important officers of the King's household gave state banquets in honour of the Royal Birthday. Lord Knollys's name occurs in no less than three dinner lists—those of the Lord Steward (the Earl of, Pembroke) the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon) and the master of the Horse (the Duke of Portland). Lord Knollys, is as all the world knows a man of resource and ingenuity but there are some things that even a King's Private Secretary cannot do and that is to be in three places at the same time.

Some people have been ungracious enough to say that War memorials, private and public, are being a little overdone and to remind us that brave deeds were done by Britons before the Boer campaign in South Africa. But nobody has anything but praise for the monuments erected at our great public schools such as that at Clifton unveiled on Saturday by Lord Methuen. With his habitual kindness Lord Methuen referred to those old Cliftonians who were prevented from joining in the unveiling ceremony and particulary referred to Colonel Haigh who was General French's right hand man in South Africa and Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Birdwood who also played a useful part in that war. Lord Methuen referred to the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Birdwood was his intimate friend and constant companion in the Tirah Campaign and said his qualities were appreciated by everyone who knew him, for he was the beau-ideal of a British officer and an English gentleman—a striking but well-deserved tribute.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JULY 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J M Fleming B	Lt-Col J H E Reid Asst Adjt-Genl Oude Dist
Mr S S Skinner B Cov	
Mr F L J W Illamson B Cov	Lt-Col J F Wilson I A
Mr H R Walton B	Lt-Col H G L Corbatet I M S
Mr M Crosse B	Major F W Gee 1 M S
Mr T Avery B	Major L Impey Pol Emp
Mr W H James B	Major R D Petrie R E
Mr H C Barker C I E B	Major C G Swanston D S O
Mr F Summers B	18 Tiwana Lanc
Mr A J R Hope B	Capt W C Anderson 1 Goork Regt
Mr R W Roberts B	Capt C H Alexander 36 Cav
Mr E F Harris B	Capt W Beadon 84 Sikhs
Mr A C Crampton B	Capt L N Beatty 31 Lanc
Mr C H McAfee B	Capt A R Burlton S and T Corps
Mr F Field B	Capt P Dee 1 M S
Mr S Carr B	Capt R de S Dudgeon
Mr H W Schmidt M	Capt S Hunt I M S
Mr R F L Whitty M	Capt W A S Kincaid R E
Mr H G Gell Bo	Capt W G Long I M S
Mr G V Evans Bo	Capt F C S Stamborne Palmer
Mr H Wadham Bo	Lieut G L L Mayo R A 23 Mountain Batty
Mr C H Lousley Bo	Lieut H E Rudkin 120 Infy
Col W R Le G Andersrn C B Mily Acct Dept	Lieut C G White 33 Sikhs
Col G W Money 18 Tiwana Lanc	
Col B Scott R E	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F L J Williamson B Cov 8 mo M C	Capt W M R Brown 3 Goork 2 mo
Mr W S Cassels B Cov 6 mo M C	Capt W G Lillingston 29 Lanc 6 days
Mr H J Brereton B furl to Sept 3 1904	Capt G H Provost 87 Punj 2 mo
Mr A Newmarch B 2 mo M C	Lieut D S A O'Keeffe I M S 3 mo
Mr E A Leach B furl to Nov 15, 1904	Lieut J D Scale 87 Punj 14 days
Mr K D Lyell B 6 mo M C	Lieut J W Sherrard I A 2 mo
Mr J Evans B 2 mo M C	Sec-Lieut J Gray attached 1 Somerset L I 3 mo
Lt-Col W Quentin 101 Rifles 3 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A J W Kitchin B Cov	Capt C H D Lyon Campbell Royal Fusiliers
Mr L H Leslie Jones B Cov	Lieut E H Lancaster 25 Cav
Mr H J Brereton B	Lieut H C McWatters 22 Punj
Mr R Brooks B	Nursing-Sister M E Katsch
Major G S Thomson I M S	Q A M N S I.

THE Johannesburg correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs:—I have ascertained that the Chinese coolies are working excellently, and both industrially and economically are better than the Kaffirs. Many thousands of coolies are said to be immediately available, and the responsible heads of the industry are confident that the gold output will soon be appreciably increased and that prosperity surpassing that of the pre-war period is not far distant.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A CENTURY BY ASTON.

For the second Saturday in succession, the Bombay Gymkhana had an opportunity of sampling the Colaba wicket, their opponents last Saturday being the Cheshire Regiment. The match ended in a draw, but was a moral victory for the Gymkhana, whose bowlers were unable to part the last two Cheshire batsmen who came together a few minutes before the time arranged for drawing stumps. An extra over or two would probably have seen the Gymkhana victorious by 80 odd runs, and it was hard that victory should have been just snatched from their grasp. Viewing the afternoon's cricket as a whole, it was disappointing especially as far as the Gymkhana's display was concerned. But the failure of the side as a whole was in a great measure compensated for by the personal triumph achieved by A. H. S. Aston who had the satisfaction of notching his first century in local cricket. From first to last his innings was a most attractive one, and if exception be made of a very difficult chance that he gave in the slips before his score was 50, it was free from blemish. He scored freely all round the wicket; making most of his runs on the off side, and some of his off drives and cuts were worthy of M. R. Jardine at his best. He was most impartial in his attentions to all the bowlers tried by the Cheshires' captain and reached his hundred after an hour and a quarter's batting, the total then being 144. He hit out with extra energy after completing his century and was eventually caught and bowled by Corporal Price for 114 after a stay at the wickets of one hour and a half. This excellent display has confirmed the good impression his style has left with local critics and should greatly strengthen his claims to a place in the Presidency XI. Powell failed for the second time, but Major Carnegy gave Aston valuable assistance, the pair putting on 43 runs for the second wicket when Carnegy was bowled for 18. After the latter's departure, none of the other batsmen troubled the scorers much, Aston making nearly all the runs, until Coombs, the last man, came in. The latter who has a splendid eye, proceeded to make hay of the bowling, and in about quarter of an hour hit up 30 which included six fours, while his partner Burney was making 3. Burney was then caught and bowled and the innings closed for 198. When the Home team, a rather weak batting side, went in, they found Coombs very deadly, and but for a highly creditable partnership by Bandmaster Birkley and Lieut. Taylor, nothing could have saved them from a severe defeat. These two batsmen made 48 runs for the seventh wicket, and their stand enabled the last two men to play out time. Birkley's innings was really a very good one under the circumstances and next to Aston's the best in the match. Coombs got six wickets for 32 runs and Ainsworth two for 24, but the wicket did not suit the latter. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H S Aston, c and b Price	114
Mr S N Powell, c Price, b Walden	0
Major Carnegy, b Smith	18
Capt Langhorne, b Smith	8
Mr F J Clark b Smith	3
Mr J S Milne, b Tully	3
Major Baynes, c Hanman, b Smith	0
Mr Burney, c and b Cheshire	4
Capt Stiffe, c and b Price	4
Mr Ainsworth, c and b Price	0
Mr E Coombs, not out	10
Extras	14
Total	198

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 10, 2 for 53, 3 for 96, 4 for 119 5 for 122, 6 for 123, 7 for 155, 8 for 161, 9 for 161, 10 for 198.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Corporal Price	60	49	1	3
Lce-Corpl Walden	18	13	1	1
Pte Smith	102	72	2	4
Lt Taylor	18	10	0*	
Pte Tully	48	30	1	1
Sergt Cheshire	14	6	0	1

* Bowled 2 wide balls.

CHESHIRES.

Pte Tully, c Carnegy, b Coomts	0
Sergt Cheshire, b Ainsworth	3
Corpl Price, c Burney, b Coombs	9
Lce-Corpl Scates, b Coombs	10
Lt Jones, c Powell b Coombs	6
Maj Grove, c Coombs, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Birkley, b Coombs	28
Lt Taylor, b Coombs	12
Pte Smith, b Milne	1
Pte Hanman, not out	1
Lce-Corpl Walden, not out	0
Extras	39
Total	110

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 3, 2 for 5, 3 for 17, 4 for 24, 5 for 24, 6 for 48, 7 for 96, 8 for 107, 9 for 107.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mr Coombs	90	32	6	6
Mr Ainsworth	78	24	6	2
Mr F J Clark	30	14	2	0
Mr Milne	12	1	1	1

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS vs. Y.M.C.A.

This match was played on Saturday afternoon on the Y.M.C.A. ground, and resulted in an easy win for the visitors by 60 runs. For the Y.M.C.A. Messrs. Lee Dominic and Alcock batted well, while for the Telegraph Messrs. V. D'Souza, Netscher and Leslie made the highest scores. Mr. Leslie, the Captain of the Telegraph team, batted in his usual free style and made three hits clean over the boundary limits, but succumbed to a tricky one from Anding after scoring 13. The bowling of the Telegraph proved far superior to that of the home team. Messrs. Rozario and Netscher bowled in excellent form and were very deadly, while for the Y.M.C.A. Messrs. Fido and Alcock bowled remarkably well. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr T Rhenius, b Netscher	0
Mr A S Alcock, b Rozario	4
Mr Dominic, b Rozario	6
Mr S Alcock, c St Anne, b Netscher	6
Mr R J Lee, b Rozario	13
Mr Anding, c Leslie, b Rozario	5
Mr King, St speechley, b Rozario	1
Mr Fido, c and b Rozario	0
Mr Irvine, c Orr, b Netscher	1
Mr J Rodrigues, b Netscher	1
Mr Tonkin, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	40

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Mr A D'Silva, b Alcock	3
Mr Netscher, b Alcock	18
Mr St Anne Constance, c Rhenius, b Alcock	11
Mr N U K Leslie, b Anding	13
Mr V D'Souza, b Fido	22
Mr A Speechley, run out	3
Mr B Rozario, b Fido	10
Mr Reeves, run out	4
Mr J A Mackinon, c and b Lee	6
Mr G Desai, b Fido	0
Mr W Orr, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	100

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The Bombay Gymkhana Reserves played on Saturday the St. Xavier's College and suffered defeat by five wickets and 142 runs. The Gymkhana made 87 runs, of which S. M. McCausland (21) Mr. Shoobridge (21), and Mr. Dawson (16) were top scorers. The College boys made a great stand, running up the total rapidly. Chunilal had a very merry innings and was not out for 128, which included 4 sixes, the College score standing at 229 for 5 wickets. Scores:—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr S M McCausland, c and b Mehta	21
Mr P F Fischer, c Javakar, b Mehta	8
Capt Bond, c Mehta, b Gaikwad	6
Capt MacDonald, b Mehta	6
Mr Gratwicke, b Gaikwad	0
Mr Reid, at Bottlewalla, b Mehta	2
Lt Marsh, l-b-w, b Mehta	2
Mr Vibart, b Gaikwad	1
Mr Dawson, b Mohta	16
Mr Shoobridge, c Doctor, b Mehta	21
Mr Cooke, not out	6
Extras	0
Total	87

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Mr Rani, c Gratwicke, b Cooke	59
Mr Vijayaker, run out	4
Mr Commissariat, c Bond, b Marsh	0
Mr Chunilal, not out	128
Mr D D Kanga, c Dawson, b MacDonald	7
Mr Javakar, c Dawson, b MacDonald	1
Mr Gazdar, not out	1
Mr Doctor, Mr Gaikwad, Mr Printer, Mr Dotiwalla } Did not bat.	
Extras	29
Total (for 5 wkts.)	229

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. The G. M. College had first service and with one wicket in hand declared with the score at 141, The Parsee Gymkhana had scored 111 runs for eight wickets at the call of time. J. D. Mody played an excellent innings, carrying out his bat for a well-compiled 25. Scores:—

G. M. COLLEGE.

Mr H Kanga, b Parekh	44
Mr Photographer, b Parekh	25
Mr Gimi, b Parekh	0
Mr Mody, run out	2
Mr Parbakhar, b A Mehta	0
Mr Darabseth, c Pocha, b Parekh	18
Mr Sanzgiri, run out	0
Mogrilla, b Parekh	15
Mr Smith, not out	3
Mr Billimoria (did not bat)	0
Mr Fido, not out	5
Extras	19
Total	141*

* Innings declared closed.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr N Patilwalla, b Smith	9
Mr S F Mulle, c and b Kanga	16
Mr K P Irana, b Smith	0
Mr J D Modi, c out	25
Mr J Pocha, c Parbakhar, b Kanga	1
Mr M H Parekh, run out	1
Mr A H Mehta, b Parbakhar	22
Mr A B Chotia, c Fido, b Smith	12
Mr Divecha, b Smith	0
Mr N R Master, not out	0
Mr M K Mehta, (did not bat)	0
Extras	25
Total	111

LORD NORTHBROOKE C. C. vs. FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

This match was played at the Esplanade yesterday and resulted in a win for the Friends' Union C. C. by 26 runs. For the Friends' Union Mr. Talpade captured 3 wickets for 3 runs:—

LORD NORTHBROOKE C. C.

Mr. H. M. Sabiar, c and, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr. R. N. Guard, rot out	11
Mr. Daruwala, b Bhatvadekar	3
Mr. Madon, b Vakil	0
Mr. Bulsara, c D. Sheth, b Bhatvadekar	1
Mr. Mistry, c and b Vakil	0
Mr. Kothock, b Talpade	14
Mr. Ghuriwala, b Talpade	0
Mr. Sauzans, c and b Talpade	0
Mr. Kapadia, b Bhatvadekar	0
Mr. Kotwal, b Bhatvadekar	0
Extras	14
Total	43

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Mr. P. N. Dandekar, c and b Mistry	2
Mr. S. A. Shete, b Bulsara	6
Mr. W. B. Tande, c and b Mistry	7
Mr. D. N. Vakil, b Bulsara	7
Mr. G. H. Bhatvadekar, c and b Bulsara	3
Mr. A. B. Chitre, c and b Bulsara	0
Mr. W. G. Shete, b Bulsara	4
Mr. D. A. Shete, rot out	23
Mr. V. N. Mehta, b Mistry	1
Mr. J. Panwalker, b Mistry	3
Mr. Telang, b Mistry	1
Extras	16
Total	69

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 4 wickets and 108 runs. Subjoined are the full scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C C.

Mr S Chothia, l-b-w Mehta	12
Mr D Pavri, b Mehta	31
Mr Devichs, b Mehta	0
Mr J Meetry, c Bardu b Mehta	1
Mr Lungrana, b Bandu	1
Mr Baruchs, run out	16
Mr Patel b Date	12
Mr H Devicha, c and b Late	1
Mr Bulsara, run out	18
Mr Dotiwalia, c and b Late	5
Mr Warden not out	0
Extras	4
Total	101

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA

Mr Pardhuttam, l b w Warden	13
Mr. Dadrchen, b Warden	29
Mr. Banda, c Divecha, b Warden	8
Mr. C. V. Mehta, run out	89
Mr. G. K. Khote, st. Warden	18
Mr. K. A. Date run out	36
Mr. Masurker, b Warden	1
Mr Munsif, not out	5
Mr Gothasker, Mr Diveker, Mr. P. Balco } to bat.	
Extras	10
Total	209

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mr Shete, c A's, b A's	2
Mr Bhatawadeker, c Pir Mohamed, b Aba	16
Mr Commissariat, b Mullaji	3
Mr Wadia, b Mulla	0
Mr Tahyebkan, b Aba	0
Mr Wachha, c Alisha, b Mullaji	0
Mr Antai, b Mullaji	1
Mr Plesder, b Mullaji	4
Mr Engineer, b Mullaji	8
Mr Pavri, not out	2
Mr Khansaheb, b Aba	11
Extras	2
Total	49

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr H C Tyabji, b Engineer	6
Mr A R Mirza, c Pleader, b Pavri	1
Mr Abe, st Shete, b Khansaheb	13
Mr T Mullaji, b Engineer	0
Mr Pir Mohamed, b w b Khansaheb	22
Mr M C Kerreshi, b Khansaheb	1
Mr Yushfab, b Khansaheb	5
Mr H Baroda Wala, b Engineer	2
Mr Abdoolkadir, b Engineer	1
Mr M Neal, not out	0
Mr Absbe, run out	1
Extras	11
Total	63

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

This match was played on Saturday. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, c Talpade, b Writer	0
Mr Dhergelkar, c Agasker, b Daver	13
Mr Telang, c Gagrat, b Daver	37
Mr M D Pai, c Agasker, b Batliwalla	35
Mr G K Khote, stumped, b Daver	6
Mr Dadarker, b Daver	0
Mr Bhatavdeker, b Writer	6
Mr Deo, c Gonsalves, b Batliwalla	18
Mr Gotasker, not out	13
Mr D N Vakil, b Writer	11
Mr Diveker, not out	1
Extras	18
Total	158

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr Daver, c Khote, b Deo	19
Mr Gagrat, not out	80
Mr Talpade, b Deo	11
Mr Batliwlla, c Deo, b Bhatavdeker	31
Mr Vlasto, not out	2
Mr Burrows, Mr Guard, Mr Pathare, Mr Gonsalves, Mr Agasker, Mr Writer } Did not bat	
Extras	1
Total	141

POONA GYMKHANA vs. TALEGU C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

The annual cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the local Talegu Cricket Club was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The home team won the toss and went in to bat. Captain Greig and Mr. Wilkins who were first men in played upto tiffin time and brought the score to 154. Play was resumed after lunch when Greig was bowled by Erasha and Hartley joined Wikins. The latter brought his score to 101 and then retired. The Gymkhana with the total at 243 declared their innings closed. The Talegu had made 94 runs when rain came and the game was stopped. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr A D Wilkins, retired	101
Capt Greig, b Erasha	84
Lieut Hartzer, St Samel, b Erasha	15
Lieut Langtan, not out	28
Lieut Dickson, not out	3
Mr French, Lt Thornton, Col Stevens, Col Hazelton, Capt Tregear, Capt Holbrooke } Did not bat	
Extras	14
Innings closed Total	243

TALEGU C C.

J Narsco, c Stevens, b Greig	0
Bandu, l-b-w, b Langton	23
Deshmukh, b Greig	9
Smel, c Greig, b Hazelton	9
S Narsu, b Stevens	5
Hanmantrao, b Greig	9
Craps not out	24
Rama, c French, b Stevens	3
Malloo not out	2
Rest did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	94

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

"BETHINK YOURSELVES!"

(TRANSLATED BY V. TCHERTKOFF * AND I.F.M.)

"This is your hour, and the power of darkness." (Luke xxii., 53.)

(No Rights Reserved.)

CHAPTER I.

Again war. Again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalled for; again fraud, again the universal stupefaction and brutalization of men.

Men who are separated from each other by thousands of miles, hundreds of thousands of such men (on the one hand—Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men, but of animals; on the other hand—Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love) like wild beasts on land and on sea are seeking out each other, in order to kill, torture, and mutilate each other in the most cruel way. What can this be? Is it a dream or a reality? Something is taking place which should not, cannot be; one longs to believe that it is a dream and to awake from it.

But no, it is not a dream, it is a dreadful reality! One could yet understand how a poor, uneducated, defrauded Japanese torn from his field and taught that Buddhism consists not in compassion to all that lives but in sacrifices to idols, and how a similar poor illiterate fellow from the neighbourhood of Toula or Nijni Novgorod who has been taught that Christianity consists in worshipping Christ, the Madonna Saints and their ikons—one could understand how these unfortunate men brought by the violence and deceit of centuries to recognize greatest crime in the world—the murder of ones brethren—as a virtuous act can commit these dreadful deeds without regarding themselves as being guilty in so doing.

But how can so-called enlightened men preach war support it, participate in it and, worst of all, without suffering the dangers of war themselves incite others to it sending their unfortunate defrauded brothers to fight? These so-called enlightened men cannot possibly ignore, I do not say the Christian law if they recognize themselves to be Christians, but all that has been written is being written, and is being said about the cruelty, futility and senselessness of war. They are regarded as enlightened men precisely because they know all this. The majority of them, have themselves written and spoken about this.

CHAPTER II.

Something is taking place incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelty, falsehood, and stupidity. The Russian Tsar, the same man who exhorted all the nations in the cause of peace, publicly announces that, notwithstanding all his efforts to maintain the peace so dear to his heart (efforts which express themselves in the seizing of other peoples' lands and in the strengthening of armies for the defence of these stolen lands), he, owing to the attack of the Japanese, commands that the same shall be done to the Japanese as they had commenced doing to the Russians—i.e., that they should be slaughtered—and in announcing this call to murder he mentions God asking the Divine blessing on the most dreadful crime in the world. The Japanese Emperor has proclaimed the same thing in relation to the Russians.

Men of science and of law (Messieurs Muravieff and Martens) strenuously try to prove that in the recent call of all nations to universal peace and the present incitement to war, because of the seizure of other people's lands, there is no contradiction. Diplomatists, in their refined French language, publish and send out circulars in which they circumstantially and diligently prove (though they know no one believes them) that, after all its efforts to establish peaceful relations (in reality, after all its efforts to deceive other countries), the Russian Government has been compelled to have recourse to the only means for a rational solution of the question—i. e., to the murder of men. The same thing is written by Japanese diplomatists. Scientists, historians and philosophers on their side, comparing the present with the past deduct from these comparisons profound conclusions, and argue interminably about the laws of the movement of nations, about the relation between the yellow and white races or about Buddhism and Christianity, and on the basis of these deductions and arguments justify the slaughter of those belonging to the yellow race by Christians; while in the same way the Japanese scientists and philosophers justify the slaughter of those of the white race. Journalists without concealing their joy try to outdo each other, and not hesitating at any falsehood, however, impudent and transparent, prove in all possible ways that the Russians only are right and strong and good in every respect, and that all the Japanese are wrong and weak and bad in every respect, and that all those are also bad who are inimical or may become inimical towards the Russians—the English, the Americans, and the same is proved likewise by the Japanese and their supporters in relation to the Russians.

Not to mention the military, who in the way of their profession prepare for murder, crowds of so-called enlightened people, such as professors, social reformers, students, nobles, merchants, without being forced thereto by anything or any one, express the most bitter and contemptuous feelings towards the Japanese, the English, or the Americans, towards whom but yesterday they were either well-disposed or indifferent; while, without least compulsion, they express the most abject, servile feelings towards the Tsar (to whom, to say the least, they were completely indifferent), assuring him of unlimited love and readiness to sacrifice their lives in his interests.

This unfortunate, entangled young man, recognized as the leader of 130,000,000 of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself, confidently thanks and blesses the troops whom he calls his own for murder in defence of lands which with yet less right he also calls his own. All present to each other hideous ikons in which not only no one

FACE TO FACE AT PORT ARTHUR.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP'S ESCAPE.

JAPAN WILL MAKE PEACE OVERTURES.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A despatch received here from Chifu states that the Japanese have now advanced to within eight miles of the forts at Port Arthur, and that the rival forces can now see each other with the naked eye.

Two Russian officers who tried to cross the Japanese lines were captured. The Japanese have bombarded the forts, the Russians replying vigorously.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Niu-chwang, Wednesday.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer "Lieutenant Burukoff" arrived here this afternoon from Port Arthur. She was sighted at 3 o'clock and entered the river two hours later.

The Lieutenant Burukoff's officers declare that Admiral Togo's report of the defeat of the Russian fleet on the 23rd inst. is exaggerated, and point out that he was thirty miles from Port Arthur at the time. They also state that during the last five days the Russian fleet has made two cruises in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and some assert that it has by now succeeded in joining the Vladivostok squadron.

A messenger who speaks Russian was sent to the side of the destroyer disguised as a fruit vendor. The sailors, however, refused to give any information further than that they left Port Arthur on Tuesday night.

Every inch of the vessel was crowded with men, giving her the appearance of having been through an engagement in which she had rescued a number of survivors from other vessels. The general belief here, however, is that Lieutenant Burukoff ran Admiral Togo's blockade and came here with dispatches for the Government in St. Petersburg. This assumption is quite probable as there are two Cossack officers on board.

The Censor refuses to allow a word to be telegraphed from the town this afternoon. He declined to sanction even the bare announcement that the destroyer had been sighted.

This evening the Russians are celebrating the arrival of the Lieutenant Burukoff with special festivities. Bands from the camp to the east of the town are playing before the Administrator's house. Champagne dinners are being given, parties of men are singing in the open spaces, and there is much enthusiasm generally.—Reuter's Special Service.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

A Russian torpedo-boat which has arrived at Yinkow from Port Arthur reports that there is no truth in the report that Russian ships were sunk or damaged in the naval fight on the 23rd inst. The commander of the torpedo-boat declares that after destroying the Japanese mines the whole fleet returned safely into the harbour.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS ADMIT NAVAL DISASTER.

Paris, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" telegraphs that it is stated that the Minister of Marine has received a despatch giving complete details of the recent Russian naval defeat at Port Arthur. According to this despatch it was the battleship Sevastopol which was sunk by Japanese torpedoes. The Peresviet went ashore, and the cruiser Diana re-entered the harbour with damage described as irreparable.—Central News.

Admiral Togo's despatch named the Peresviet as the sunken battleship, and the Sevastopol as the damaged one.

PLAN TO CUT OFF KUROPATKIN'S ARMY.

Liao-yann, Wednesday.

The Japanese have forced the passage of the Motten-ling, and are advancing upon Liao-yang by the eastern road. A Russian force under the command of General Count Keller, is holding a fortified position commanding the road on this side of the pass. The object of the Japanese is to cut the Russians' communications to the north of Liao-yang while General Kuropatkin is operating with practically the whole of the Russian force in the vicinity of Haicheng.—Reuter's Special Service.

RAINY SEASON BEGINS.

Mukden, Wednesday.

The weather is now unfavourable for the movement of troops. To-day is the second day of the heavy rains and the work of transport on both sides is made much more difficult.—Central News.

SKRYDLOFF'S SQUADRON AGAIN.

Tokio, Thursday.

A telegram from Gensan states that the Vladivostok squadron appeared off the town and began attacking it to-day, several torpedo-boat destroyers firing on the port.—Reuter.

STRANGE RUMOUR OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

Paris, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Petit Parisien' states that a strange rumour, which he gives under reserve, is current there that a small detachment of warships forming part of the Russian Baltic Squadron is now in the Straits of Gibraltar. These vessels, it is said, will shortly be joined by the remainder of the first division of the squadron, which has left Kronstadt for Libau.—Central News.

PEACE OVERTURES.

"TO BE MADE" AFTER THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR."

Rome, Thursday.

A telegram received here from Tokio states that at a council of Ministers presided over by the Mikado, at which Marshal Marquis Oyama was also present, it was decided that after the fall of Port Arthur and the evacuation of Liao-yang by the Russians, Marshal Oyama should address an ultimatum to General Kuropatkin asking him to surrender to avoid further useless bloodshed. It was also decided that a copy of the ultimatum should be sent to all the Powers.

Should General Kuropatkin refuse to surrender, the Japanese anticipate being in a position to annihilate him.—Exchange.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

MR. E. F. KNIGHT.

The report that Mr. E. F. Knight, the correspondent of the "Morning Post," has been killed at Wafang-tien is untrue. Mr. Knight is with the Japanese First Army, while the battle at Wa-fang-tien was fought by the Second Army.

HOLIDAYS IN JAPAN.

This year the tourist season in Japan has been a failure. Yet never was travel in Japan more pleasant than now; never was the country more interesting to visit. The quiet enthusiasm of the people engaged in a mighty war, their inflexible determination the astonishing machine-like smoothness with which the war is being conducted and the obvious desire of all classes to welcome European visitors make Japan at present the most interesting and profitable country in the world wherein to spend a holiday.—"Times" Nagasaki correspondent.

SEIZURE OF THE ALLANTON.

Among the visitors to the Parliamentary lobby on Wednesday, was Mr. W. R. Rae, of Belfast owner of the Allanton, the trap steamer which has been seized by the Russian Vladivostok fleet. Mr. Rae is urging the British Government to demand the immediate release of his vessel and compensation for her improper detention.

ARMY WITHOUT LEADERS.

"The ugliest feature of the present gloomy outlook is that, should anything happen to General Kuropatkin and Admiral Skrydloff, there are no really capable officers to put in their places. The best of the leading commanders we had in the last Turkish War are dead, or retired old men."—A staff officer to the "Standard's" Kieff correspondent.

UNDESERVED REWARDS.

The correspondent of a Moscow paper telegraph from Liaoyang that there is some antagonism between the Guards and the remainder of the Russian Army. The Guards, it is complained, spend far too much money, and as the officers of other regiments try to follow their example the other officers are much disturbed. It is also stated that the officers of the Guards even if they do not deserve rewards receive them as much as other soldiers who are in the thick of the fight.—Central News.

CHINESE ASK TO OCCUPY NIU-CHWANG.

A Tientsin telegram received at the Ministry of Marine at Rome says it is rumoured that General Ma has asked for authority to cross the River Liao and occupy Niu-chwang.—Central News.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' FEAT.

Admiral Alexeieff has bestowed the decoration of the Order of Vladimir on four artillery officers who at the greatest risk made their way from Port Arthur through the Japanese lines with important despatches for the Russian Commander-in-Chief.—Central News.

GUARDS' OFFICERS LOST.

Of twelve officers of the Russian Horse Guards Regiment who went to the front all have been either killed or wounded. Among the wounded is Count Kornarovski, who took part in the South African War as a Russian volunteer with the Boer forces.—Reuter.

JAPAN LEARNS A LESSON.

I believe that Russia and Japan had their Military Attaches in South Africa during our late war. The Japanese took to heart the lessons of that war, and have improved on them in many cunning ways. Their completely concealed howitzer emplacements, for example on Kintato Island were marvels of ingenuity with effective protections that looked from a distance like so many innocent tree stumps with green sprouting branches. The Russians, on the other hand, disdained, it seems to learn anything from the Boer War, as is made apparent by their conspicuous skyline entrenchments and their flimsy earthworks and other defences affording but scant cover to their troops.—Mr. E. F. Knight, "Morning Post" correspondent.

STORMING OF PORT ARTHUR.

OBSTACLES THE JAPANESE HAVE TO OVERCOME.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

A curtain has practically been drawn around the duel which is being fought out in the southernmost portion of the Liao-tung Peninsula, at whose apex stands the doomed fortress of the Muscovite. All notion of a coup de main, which some professed to look for has passed, and we have been given to understand that the Japanese are preparing to advance on the points chosen for assault by means of lapping. The process consists of pushing forward successive lines of earthworks, called parallels—with millions of fascines, gabions, and landbags—under cover of a heavy fire from the besieging batteries, until the infantry have reached a point sufficiently close to rush those portions of the works chosen for assault, whose gun fire will by that time have been silenced, their defences practically destroyed.

First of all, then, as soon as the Japanese siege batteries have been established, they will open fire simultaneously at daybreak. As soon as their fire has sufficiently mastered that of the fortress they will drive in the Russian advanced posts and entrench themselves on the ground gained, establishing at this point their first parallel with the necessary zig-zig communications to the rear. These latter which are sunken or parapeted roads, are so traced that their prolongations always fall outside the batteries of the fortress, and the besiegers can nowhere enfilad them or fire down them.

This work will be done at night and at dawn the covering parties which have been protecting the workmen will retire into the parallel or behind the nearest available cover. The siege batteries continue to maintain a heavy fire—continued probably through the night—to prevent the garrison repairing damages or substituting fresh guns. Now comes the work of establishing the second parallel still nearer the redoubts on which the heaviest possible fire is being maintained. Further zig-zag approaches, directed towards the points for assault, are pushed forward from the first parallel, and the second parallel with its communications to the rear is now taken in hand. When this is completed an important forward step has been gained.

All this time the Russians will attempt by sorties to harass the Japanese working parties, and if they possess captive balloons, they will prove invaluable for the discovery of the general dispositions and concealed batteries of the assailants, while star shells or electric light will be used to discover the Japanese working parties at night.

The second parallel being now completed and garrisoned by infantry marksmen, whose fire, in conjunction with that of the siege batteries, will be extremely effective, further zig-zags with even higher covering parapets, are pushed forward, and the crisis of the siege approaches.

In the case of Port Arthur a big ditch has to be crossed by the attacking infantry. Its interior is armed with small-forts of its own called kaponiers, which communicate with the fortress by means of underground passages, and can be reinforced at any time. How far this formidable obstacle will stop the Japanese when they have succeeded in silencing the main armament of the fortress will largely depend on the extent to which these kaponiers and galleries in the ditch can be reached by high explosive shells from the biggest siege artillery. But in all probability they can be damaged to a comparatively small extent.

In this latter event the besiegers will have much more difficulty in forcing an entrance. They will be compelled to push forward a third parallel to the close neighbourhood of the ditch, and from thence to drive great galleries downwards into these hidden defences, which can then be blown in by explosives placed in rear of them. But after that the ditch has to be crossed and sorties of the garrison, if they are not too much shaken by that time will be made into it from both flanks. In such a confined space the superior numbers of the Japanese will be unable to tell with much effect, and a desperate struggle must take place at this stage, while the fire of the Russian batteries within reach is still kept under by a veritable storm of shell from the siege artillery.

Big as they are, the Russian defences to be assaulted will by this time have suffered serious damage under the heavy and continuous battering they have received. Tons of earth will probably have fallen into the ditch, which will thus facilitate the ascent of the assaulting infantry. Then will come the final struggle for mastery. The garrison, hitherto kept under cover as much as possible, will endeavour to assemble in trenches behind the threatened points, upon which obstacles of every kind will probably be placed. Thus chevaux-de-frise may be chained across the summit, or the ascent may be studded with burrows, spiked planks, the iron gratings of windows with alternate bars turned up and sharpened, or mines and fougasses may be employed. Even hives of bees have been thrown amongst an assaulting column with such effect as to cause it to recire in confusion.

MR. SIEVIER AT BOW STREET.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY: COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

MR. ROBERT STANDISH SIEVIER the plaintiff in the recent action against Sir James Duke appeared at Bow-street Police Court on Monday (June 27) on the charge of perjury in connection with his examination in bankruptcy. Mr. Bodkin prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Horace Avory and Mr. George Elliot appeared for Mr. Sievier.

Mr. Bodkin said Sievier was made a bankrupt on May 24 1892, and he was an undischarged bankrupt until June, 1895. His statement of affairs showed debts £2,335 and assets nil. The petitioning creditor in the bankruptcy was a concern known as the London Universal Bank, with which a Mr. Cochrane was connected and bankruptcy arose in consequence of the defendant having become liable with his wife Lady Mabel Sievier, for a bill of exchange for £2,300. Sievier's discharge was suspended until 1899, but an application before he was discharged from bankruptcy was made for a private examination. This was made by a gentleman who had not been cited as one of the creditors. The remarkable affluence of the defendant, the luxury and style in which he was living, and the sums of money which were passing through his hands no doubt attracted the attention of this creditor, and consequently a private examination was held as to where defendant was not in possession of funds which should properly go to the creditors.

The allegations were specified—namely, that defendant had acquired property, Park House, Toddington, owned several horses and carriages, and building horses, and purchasing racehorses, while still undischarged. Defendant went in 1898 to live at Toddington. The difficulties raised by the solicitors of the lessor to letting the house to Sievier who was still an undischarged bankrupt, were got over by Sievier's solicitor undertaking the liabilities of the lease until after defendant should be discharged from bankruptcy. The rent, Mr. Bodkin continued for this property was paid not by the nominal lessee but by Mr. Sievier. At Toddington he lived in the usual style of a country gentleman, entertaining parties and cricket teams. He had carriages, horses, an gamekeepers. The whole place was under him, and he was recognised as the master of the house.

To inquire into these allegations the private examination was held, and Sievier swore: That he lived at Toddington on the generosity of a Mr. and Mrs. Masters, that there was no written agreement with regard to the tenancy of the house, that he was not the tenant, had not the lease, and might be turned out at any moment, that he did not know the rent; that he had no banking account at Barclay's branch at Dunstable.

Mr. Bodkin said all these statements are alleged to be false. Counsel went on to say that one R. Sawyer, commission agent, opened an account at the London and City and Midland Bank, Shaftesbury-avenue, and Sievier had authority to draw on the account in the name of Sawyer. Sawyer and Sievier wrote so similarly that the bank had to ask Sievier to sign in the full name of "Robert Sawyer," while R. Sawyer" was to be the form used by Sawyer himself. The first £375 paid in rent for Toddington Park was paid by two cheques drawn in the name of R. Sawyer. Mr. Bodkin asserted that Sievier himself subsequently opened an account at Barclay's, Dunstable, and paid rent with cheques drawn in his own name. Thus it was clear that he was the real lessee of the place.

He entertained frequently and one very frequent visitor was Mrs. Masters. Mrs. Masters as a frequent visitor observed Mr. Bodkin, would naturally like to have a word as to the wallpaper, the furnishing and decorations at Toddington Park as ladies do in such circumstances.

What—visitors? interjected Mr. Avory.

Yes—visitors of that kind, retorted Mr. Bodkin, and he added that Mrs. Masters discussed the points with the firm Sievier employed.

After some formal evidence, Sievier was again remanded until Friday week on £6,000 bail.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN GRAIN TRANSIT.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, June 24, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been drawn to the fact that owing to want of adequate traffic arrangements stores of wheat and grain of the last harvest in India have been detained at the Kurrachee and other ports and at several railway stations, and that owing to the delay in transit thousands of bags have been rotting; and, if so, can he say whether the local authorities are taking steps for increasing the facilities for the transit of these stores, as well as for the preservation and storage of the surplus stock, so as to make it available for future local consumption in seasons of scarcity.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no official report with regard to the statement made by the hon. member nor have I received any representations from merchants or shippers. There is believed to be a heavy pressure of export traffic in grain on the North-Western Railway which the railway authorities will do all in their power to meet. I will bring the allegations to the notice of the authorities, and I have no doubt that every possible precaution will be taken by them to provide for the preservation and accommodation of the grain while in transit, and to facilitate its carriage. It is not the policy of the Government to interfere with private trade by storing grain on its own account against seasons of scarcity.

INFANTRY DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

On Monday, June 27, Sir John Dickson-Poynder asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he can state the number of infantry soldiers sent to India in drafts or reliefs during the last 12 months who have four years or more service before their original enlistment expires and the numbers who have less than two years what were the similar figures for the last normal year (1893).

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The number of infantry soldiers sent to India in drafts or reliefs during the trooping season 1903-1904, with four or more years' unexpired service was 6,900, with less than two years' unexpired service was 2,421. The corresponding figures for the trooping season 1898-99 are 7,277 and 22 respectively.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state whether the Home Government has agreed to defray the entire cost of the passage to and from India of the 1,000 men now serving there who should they not exceed their term of service complete their three-years engagement prior to the close of the trooping season 1904-1905, and if so what will be the cost to the British taxpayer, also of the 11,300 men required by India next trooping season, how many upon embarkation will have not less than eight years to serve.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: As regards the cost of the passage Army Estimates will only bear the excess charge that may be involved by the non-extension of the man referred to. It is at present impossible to calculate what that excess cost will be. As regards the drafts for next Indian trooping season, it is not possible to give at this moment any calculation as to the length of service of the men at the time of embarkation.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether, in view of the decision of the Chief Justice of the Transvaal Supreme Court with reference to the right of British Indian subjects to trade in any part of the Transvaal he is now in a position to state what steps will be taken to give effect to this decision by the removal of existing restrictions upon their trade.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am in telegraphic communication with Lord Milner on the subject, but I cannot at present add anything to the answer which I gave on Thursday last to the honourable member for Bethnal Green.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 28, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the number of shops open for the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs in India rose from 97,910 in 1901-1902 to 99,497 in 1902-1903, that the net revenue on liquor and drugs consumed in India for the year 1902-1903 was £4,741,000, an increase of £502,000 on the figures for 1900-1901, and that in the last financial statement of the Government of India a further increase of £498,300 is anticipated during the current year, and whether he is in a position to explain the reasons for this increase in the number of shop opened and the consequent increase in consumption.

Mr. Brodrick: The increase in the number of shops was considerable only in the two provinces of Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Bengal it was chiefly due to the fact that many shops had been unlicensed in 1901-1902 were let in 1902-1903; and in the Central Provinces to the Government taking over the excise arrangements in certain semi-feudatory areas, and to the consequent more strict enforcement of the law. As the increase of revenue in 1902-1903 over 1901-1902 in these two provinces was not marked, the additional shops could not have had much effect on consumption.

THE SALE OF INTOXICANTS IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, June 29, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the reference in the Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1904-1905 (page 6 to the continued increase in the revenue derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors or drugs, and to the announcement that the Government of India were devoting special attention to this matter in the interests of temperance; whether the action of the Government of India in this direction has taken the form of an official inquiry; and whether further legislation for the purpose of checking the increasing consumption of alcohol and drugs, in India is contemplated.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the passage in question. I am not aware that any general inquiry is contemplated. A good many specific questions regarding the working of the Excise system in different parts of India have recently engaged the attention of the Government of India and the local Governments, and various improvements have been effected. Excise Amendment Acts have lately been enacted in Burma and Bengal, and further legislation is in progress in Bengal.

PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

On Thursday, June 30, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether, before the passing of the Act for the Abolition of Purchase in the Army, officers, on being granted direct commissions in the Army, paid a sum of money to the Government by way of purchase of such commission; whether any of the officers who so obtained their first commissions in the Army were afterwards transferred for service under the Government of India in the Bengal, Bombay, or Madras Staff Corps, now combined in the Indian Army; and whether, on such transfer, the whole or any portion of the sum paid by such officer for his first commission was credited to the Government of India.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: In reply to the first part of the question some officers paid for their first commissions and some obtained them without purchase. The payment however, was not made to the Government but to the officer whose commission was sold. The reply to the second part of the question is in the affirmative, and to the third part of the question in the negative.

MILITARY DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state the regiments, batteries, and battalions proceeding to India during the next trooping season, also those regiments, batteries, and battalions which will be called upon to furnish drafts.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The following regiments, batteries, and battalions will proceed to India during the next trooping season:—13th Hussars; 19th, 20th and 28th batteries of Field Art. 62nd, 64th, 77th, and 81st companies of Garrison Art.; 2nd batt. Royal Fusiliers, 2nd batt. Cheshire Regt., 1st batt. Royal Irish Regt.; 1st batt. Highland Light Inf., and 1st batt. Manchester Regt. As regards drafts, every regiment battery, and battalion in India or the Colonies will require them during the next trooping season, and in the case of cavalry and artillery the drafts will be found from their groups, and in the case of infantry from their linked battalions.

GUNS FOR INDIA, &C.

Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for War: What number of new guns will be completed for India in the present financial year, and whether that will represent the entire number required; what number it is proposed to complete for the British Army in the next financial year, and at what cost; and what number will remain to be completed, and at what cost, in the financial year ending March 31, 1907, when nearly the whole rearmament, together with a large number of reserve batteries, are to be finished.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: Twenty-one batteries will be completed for India in the present year, this being the number demanded by the Indian Government. It is not possible to state at present what their future demands will be. It is at present contemplated that 54 batteries will be completed for the British Army in the next financial year at a cost of 1,300,000l. Seventy-six batteries will then remain to be completed for the British Army in the financial year ending March 31, 1907, at a cost of 1,850,000l., of which sum 550,000l. would not be paid until 1907-1908.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: What reply he has received to the explanation called for from Sir Arthur Lawley regarding the statement made by him, on May 13 last that the decision of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, confirming the trading rights of British Indian subjects there will not be tolerated whether the reply explains why Sir Arthur Lawley made such a statement without the knowledge or sanction of the Secretary of State or Lord Milner and will he place the papers relating to this subject on the table of the House.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have now before me a verbatim report of Sir A. Lawley's speech on this occasion which I will send to my hon. friend. He will find that he has been misinformed as to its contents, and that the statement attributed to Sir. A. Lawley was never made.

THE INDIAN CABLE RATE.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of the results achieved and the responsiveness of the traffic consequent on the last reduction of the Indian cable rate, he will assist the efforts of Lord Curzon for obtaining a further reduction to 2s. a word.

Mr Brodrick, I should welcome the reduction of the rate to 2s. a word but, until I am in possession of the figures of the working of the traffic for the financial year 1903-1904, which completes the period of three years under the new system, I shall not be in a position to say whether I am entitled to take any action under the agreement with the telegraph companies concerned.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the edition of the year 1900 of a publication called "The Golden Book of India" (purporting to contain an alphabetical list of titled personages in India, published first in 1893), states on its title-page that it is published by the publishers to the India Office; and, if so, will he say whether the India Office or other Indian authorities have assisted in its compilation or are answerable to any extent for the accuracy of its contents; and, if not, whether there is any intention on the part of Government to publish in the near future an accurate list of titled personages in India.

Mr. Brodrick: The publication of the book in question shows that it was published by "Sampson Low, Marston and Company, Limited Publishers to the India Office." The first words of the author's introduction are "No official authority attaches to this work or to any statement in it." I am not aware of any intention on the part of the Government of India to publish a list of titled personages in India.

THE PANNA STATE.

Mr Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any objection to let the House know the date and purport of the original and specific report or communication which induced his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, after obtaining the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, to assume the administration of the Principality of Panna, in Central India in September 1901, and to suspend the then ruling chief of that State; and if he has any reasons for refusing to publish such report or communication, will he state what they are.

Mr. Brodrick: The circumstances of the death of the uncle of the late Maharaja of Panna on June 25, 1901, were such that the Agent to the Governor-General ordered the Political Agent to hold a local inquiry without delay. The result of the inquiry was to establish that the deceased had died by poison, and to implicate the then Maharaja in the crime. The report was submitted to the Government of India on Aug. 19, 1901 who on Sept. 1 issued the orders referred to by the honourable member. The views of the Government of India and the action taken by them on the findings of the Special Commission which was subsequently appointed to investigate the charges judicially, were published in the "Gazette of India," in a resolution dated April 21, 1902. As to presenting papers, I agree with the late Secretary of State in declining to do so. It would not be in the interest of the State itself to publish the details. The facts are sufficiently stated in the resolution published in the "Gazette of India."

A BOMBAY APPEAL CASE.

TURNER AND ANOTHER vs. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on June 24, an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of April 19, 1901, reversing a decree of Mr. Justice Russell's was heard.

Mr. Carver, K.C. and Mr. A. Ahir Roche were counsel for the appellants; Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Lawrison Batten for the respondent.

The arguments were recently heard before a board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Lindley, and Sir Arthur Wilson, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Lindley, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said the question raised by the appeal was whether the appellants, who were shipowners, were entitled to a lien for freight payable under a time charter on the goods of the respondent, who was no party to that charter but whose goods were carried in the appellants' ship under a sub-charter and bill of lading. The Judge of First Instance decided that question in favour of the appellants. His decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal in Bombay, and the present appeal was from their decision. The appellant Glanville was the registered owner of the steamship Bombay and the appellant Turner was her captain. By a charter dated August 20, 1898, and entered into by the agents of the owners and some Bombay merchants named Issahoy Thaver and Co., the owner agreed to let and the charterers agreed to hire the ship for six calendar months. She was placed at their disposal with a full complement of officers and men at Bombay for employment in the Indian Ocean and other eastern waters as the charterers or their agents should direct on certain conditions of which the following were important:—(2) The owners were to pay the Captain and crew. (3) The charterers were to pay freight monthly in advance at the rate of 7s. 6d per ton which came to Rs. 18,000 (8) In default of such payment the owners were entitled to withdraw the steamer from the service of the charterers without prejudice to any claim the owners might otherwise have against them. (14) The captain, although appointed by the owners, was to be under the orders and directions of the charterers as regards employment, agency, or other arrangements. Bills of lading were to be signed at any rate of freight the charterers or their agents might direct without prejudice to that charter, and the captain was to attend daily, if required at their offices to do so. The charterers were to indemnify the owners from all consequences or liabilities that might arise from the captain doing so except for short delivery. (21) The charterers were to have the option of sub-letting the steamer. (22) The owners to have a lien upon all cargoes for freight or charter money due under the charter, and the charterers were to have lien on the ship for all moneys paid in advance and not earned. The 14th, 21st, and 22nd conditions were those which had given rise to the controversy between the parties; but, before considering them, it would be convenient to state what was done, and, for the purpose of avoiding confusion, the charterers under that charter would be referred to as the "time charterers" in order to distinguish them from the respondent, who was their sub-charterer. Shortly after the time charter was made the ship was sub-chartered to the respondent for a round voyage from Saigon to Reunion and back from Mauritius to Bombay. She was to take rice from Saigon to Reunion and sugar from Mauritius to Bombay. Freight was to be payable for the whole voyage at the rate Rs. 18 per bag of 165lb., calculated only on the cargo shipped from Saigon to Reunion. There was to be no freight payable by the sub-charterer to the time charterer for any other cargo. On account of the freight thus estimated Rs. 37,500 were to be paid at Bombay before the steamer sailed from Saigon, Rs. 25,000 at Reunion or Mauritius, and the balance at Bombay after delivery of the cargo there. Neither of those documents took the ship out of the legal possession of the owners so as to deprive them of the power of detaining goods on board and of enforcing any lien to which they might be entitled. The captain retained possession for the owners and was in a position to enforce the liens expressly conferred by the time charter if its was properly enforceable against the goods in question. The steamer completed that voyage, and on February 2, 1899, she arrived at Bombay, having on board a quantity of sugar put on board by the sub-charterer at Mauritius and for which he had received bills of lading from the captain. The freight payable by those bills of lading was at the rate of six annas per 75 kilograms and that freight was prepaid by sub-charterer in Mauritius, so that when the ship arrived in Bombay nothing remained to be paid by the sub-charterer to the owners in respect of the bill of lading freight. It appeared, however, that something was due from the sub-charterer to the time charterers for money payable under the sub-charterer. There was also due to the owners a month's freight—i.e., Rs. 18,000 (£1,197)—from the time charterers under the time charter, and the owners claimed a lien for that amount on the sub-charterer's sugar. Hence the dispute between the parties. The sub charterer brought an action to recover his sugar, or its value, and damages for its detention, and the shipowners defended the action relying on their liens. The shipowners, however, also defended the action upon the ground of misrepresentation by the sub-charterer to the captain before the sugar was shipped, and on the faith of which he was said to have signed the bills of lading. That alleged misrepresentation was denied. The Judge of First Instance thought the defence proved. But the Court of Appeal took a different view. The evidence had again been laid before their Lordships, any they had carefully considered it. It appeared that the sub-charterer had paid to the agents of the shipowners some of the freight payable in advance under the time charter, and there was undoubtedly some misunderstanding on the part of the captain as to similar payments being made in future. But their Lordships were not satisfied that the sub-charterer made any false statement to the owners' agents or to the captain, nor any representation or promise which could confer on the owners any lien on the sub-charterer's goods other than such as the documents entitled them to assert. Their Lordships, however, agreed with both Courts of India in their conclusion that the sub-charterer knew, in a general way, of the time charter, and that the freight payable under it by the time charterers was Rs. 18,000, payable monthly in advance. Bearing those conclusions in mind, their Lordships would consider the legal position of the parties. The first question which arose was the effect of the bills of lading.

Apart from them, there was no contract between the shipowners and the sub-charterer. But he shipped his sugar on board the steamer on the terms of those bills of lading and the captain was authorized by the time charter to sign them. Whether he signed them for the sub-charterer, he had express authority from the shipowners to sign them. In those circumstances the shipowners appeared to their Lordships to have contracted with the sub-charterer that his sugar should be carried to Bombay in that ship on the terms of the bills of lading. That distinguished the present case from "Colvin v. Newberry" (1 Cl. and Fin., 283), where the bill of lading given by the captain of a chartered ship was held to bind the charterer only, although the shipowners retained possession of the ship by the captain. Nor was the present case governed by "Small v. Moates" (9 Bing., 574), and others of that class, where the holder of the bill of lading had no better title than the charterer, who was himself the captain of the ship, and the original shipper of the goods. It further appeared to their Lordships that the bills of lading in this case were not mere receipts for goods given to a charterer already bound to the shipowner by a charterparty entered into between them, and which the captain had no authority to depart from. Unless, therefore, the fact that the sub-charterer had notice of the time charter made a difference, the bills of lading entitled him to have his goods delivered to him on payment of the bills of lading freight. That was decided in "Fry v. The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India" (L. R., 1 C. P., 689), which was followed in "Gardner v. Trotchmann" (1, R. 15 Q. B. D., 154). In both of those cases the bill of lading expressly referred to the charterparty, but not in such a way as to incorporate either the obligation to pay the charter freight or the lien for it. Those cases, and others like them, showed that notice by a shipper of a charterparty had not the effect of incorporating into the bill of lading any terms which were inconsistent with it and which the captain was not bound to embody in the bill of lading. If the charterparty showed that the captain exceeded his authority in signing the bill of lading and the shipper knew that he could not enforce the terms of the bill of lading unconferred by the charterparty. If the shipper knew that there was a charterparty, and had an opportunity of reading it, and did not trouble himself about it, he might be treated as knowing its contents. In the present case the time charterer had authority to let other persons have the use of the ship for six months for any voyage in the waters mentioned in the time charter. The captain was not only empowered to sign but was bound to sign bills of lading at any rate of freight which the charterers or their agents might direct but without prejudice to that charter. Those words introduced a difficulty. It was said that they limited the authority of the captain to sign bills of lading which did not preserve to the owners the power to withdraw the ship under condition 8 of the time charter and their lien on all goods under condition 22. That construction was a possible construction but it had long ago been rejected, both by commercial men and by judicial decision. There could be no doubt that the sub-charterer must, for this purpose be regarded as an agent of the charterer. The words "without prejudice to this charter" meant that the rights of the shipowners against the time charterers, and vice versa, were to be preserved. That was the true meaning and legal effect of the words, without prejudice to this charter had often been the subject of controversy and judicial decision and had long been treated as settled by authority. In Hanson v. Harrold Brothers (R.L. 1894, 1 Q.B., 612), Lord Esher said its meaning was that it is a term of the contract between the charterers and the shipowners that, notwithstanding any engagements made by the bills of lading, that contract shall remain unaltered." It meant no more. Condition 8 in the time charter empowering the owners to withdraw the ship, could not mean that after the captain had shipped goods for Bombay and given bills of lading for them a person other than the time charterers the owners could refuse to allow the ship to go to Bombay and deliver the goods there as agreed by the bills of lading. So as regards condition 22 giving a lien upon all cargos for freight or charter money due under that charter. That was a stipulation binding on the time charterer, and gave the shipowner a more extensive lien than he would have for freight payable in advance. But that clause did not override or limit the power of the captain to issue bills of lading at different rates of freight, or enable the shipowners to a lien on the goods of persons who had come under no contract with them conferring a lien for the freight payable under the time charter. A right to seize one person's goods for another person's debt must be clearly and distinctly conferred before a Court of justice could be expected to recognize it. If their Lordships had taken a different view of the legal effect of the bills of lading there might have been more difficulty in the case, for there was great force in Mr. Carver's argument that if the bills of lading were mere receipts for goods put on board, the sub-charterer could have had no greater rights than those which the time charterers had themselves. It was not, however, necessary to solve the difficulties which would have arisen if there had been no bills of lading. For the reasons stated their Lordships were of opinion that the claim of the shipowners could not be supported, and that the order appealed from ought to be affirmed. Their Lordships observed that the Court of Appeal gave the shipowners the benefit of any lien which the time charterers had on the goods of the sub-charterers. That seemed right, and the sub-charterer's counsel did not contend that it was not. Their Lordships would therefore humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss the appeal, and the appellants must pay the costs.

THE MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual dinner of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College Association was held on June 27 at the Westminster Palace Hotel under the chairmanship of Lord Reay, the President. Among those present were Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P. (Vice-President), Sir M. Bowmaggree, M.P., Sir C. Crosthwaite, Major-Gen. Dickson, Sir C. Elliott, Col. O Fitzgerald, Sir H. Evan James, Sir C. Lyall, Dr. W. Blake Odgers, Sir C. Stevens, Col. Sir W. Wyllie Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. W. Coldstream, Mr. A. K. Wollaston, Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami (Chairman of the association), Mr. justice Amir Ali, Mr. Hafiz H. Hosain (joint secretary), Mr. Z. Ahmed, Mr. S. S Ahmed, Shamsul-Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami (hon. secretary), &c.

The President proposed the toast of "The King-Emperor," remarking that now here was there more loyalty to the throne than there was in India. (Applause.) They rejoiced in having as their sovereign a sovereign who had travelled in India, and had become personally acquainted with that splendid part of his great empire. They were sure that the King-Emperor had the same solicitude for his Indian subjects which his royal mother in such an eminent degree on various occasions displayed. (Applause.) They all hoped that some day India might have the privilege of greeting the Prince and Princes of Wales. (Applause.) It was certainly desirable that the heir to the throne should become acquainted with India and its millions of loyal inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that in India the desire of the King-Emperor to establish peaceful relations with other countries was valued as much as it was in England, because in India they were well aware what the advantages of peace were and how important it was to secure that great privilege to India as well as to secure it to other parts of his Majesty's great empire. If India was to progress, if India was to reap all the benefits of modern civilisation, if India was to maintain that marvellous financial prosperity of which at this moment we in England were envious, it was necessary that peace should be maintained. (Applause.) No one was better informed of that fact or more convinced of it than the King-Emperor. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, Sir C. Elliott gave the toast of "The Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh." He said the institution had been more successful than any anticipations, formed at the time of its foundation could be realised. Whereas in the first year of its existence the students numbered 65, they last year totalled 703; two fifths of these were members of the college and three-fifths members of the school. The school had more than ever performed its duty as a feeder to the college. Although the financial position of the college had always been a matter of considerable anxiety, the income had increased from 5,000 Rs. in its earlier years to a lac of rupees. There was still great need of a large capital fund for carrying out the equipment of the college. The Native Princes and wealthy noblemen and gentlemen of India were rising to the belief that their wealth could hardly be better spent than on objects like their college (applause). The college had lived down the hostility and suspicion with which it was at first regarded (loud

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 1.

TATAR OR TARTAR?

THE name "Tartar," which has figured so prominently in recent racial comparisons suggested by the war in the Far East, is a curious illustration of etymology gone astray. The instinctive causativeness of the human mind, seeking continually to find a reason for everything, has led to the corruption of many of the commonest words in our vocabulary; and with names to which legends may plausibly be attached the process of distortion ad hoc may be traced even more frequently. The name Tatar (as it is correctly spelt) is really derived from a Turanian root, meaning to stretch, and hence to draw the bow or to pitch tents. But when the hordes of Tatars burst upon Eastern Europe from the Asiatic steppes in the thirteenth century, the minds of students turned to the ninth chapter of the Revelation. The Tatar invasion was interpreted as a fulfilment of the prediction of the opening of the bottomless pit. A contemporary chronicler writes of this detestable Satanic people . . . issuing forth like demons let loose from Tartarus, so that they are fitly named Tartari . . . "; and the misconception took root.

MORE FALLACIES.

Instances of similar distortions of spelling to fit a tempting legend or interpretations might be multiplied almost indefinitely. One which is a close parallel of the "Tartar" mistake, in that a single letter is changed to fit the fancied etymology, is supplied by our forerunners the Picts. In order to justify its application to the painted savages of the North the Celtic name "Pehta," meaning "the fighters," was Latinised into "Picti." So, too, Barbary of the ancient maps is a monument to the mis-calling of the 'Barbar" tribe by the Greek word signifying "barbarian." Even the legend of the victory of Guy of Warwick over the dun cow is assailed by ruthless etymologists, who insist upon its derivation from his conquest over the "Dena gau," or Danish settlement, at the Anglian champion's gates. The Celtic words "alt maen" are responsible for many "old man" crags upon our coasts and among our mountains. But they mean "high rock."

NERVES AND WAR.

Russian military authorities must be nothing with more than the ordinary outsider's interest the verification, or annihilation, of the theories advanced by the author of "Modern Weapons and Modern War." Though the South African War afforded an early test of his doctrine, the trial (which, by the way, did not result in the universal vindication of those doctrines) was scarcely conducted upon the lines on which the author had projected his theorisation. Guerilla warfare over a vast area, such as the South African campaign degenerated into after its initial stages, was too little analogous to the close tactics of huge European armies upon which M. Bloch based his reasoning in the main, to provide a reliable touchstone. In many respects the Far Eastern conflict will prove a far more searching test. But here again one notes a factor, or the absence of a factor (on one side at least) upon which M. Bloch had reckoned. It was one of his conclusions that in modern warfare the nerves of soldiers would be found to be weaker partly on account of the increased terrors of battle, partly owing to scarcity of "inured veterans" due to the system of short service. Of his countrymen it is noteworthy that he stated, "as far as nerves are concerned it may be assumed that the superiority will lie with the Russian soldier." But what of the Japanese and their semi-religious semi-patriotic contempt for death? Surely with the soldiers of the Mikado there can be no question of nerves at all.

PLAGUES OF MICE.

There is a curious trait in the rodent family which manifests itself in the occasional swarming of the various tribes in immense numbers. The voles of the United Kingdom and the lemmings of Scandinavia are notable examples of this strange instinct. One the Continent rats and mice have frequently exhibited a penchant for mass meetings and processions according to the family propensity. In France recent demonstrations of this kind have reached such proportions as to prove a serious menace to crops over large areas, and to demand the joint intervention of the Department of Agriculture and the Pasteur Institute with a specially concocted virus to abate the evil. Egypt, in olden days ——. No, that was a pest of another kind. But Australia is preparing herself most seriously to cope with a threatened plague of mice. These sudden swarmings are not unknown "down under"; and if report may be believed there are those who have witnessed invasions upon such a scale that eleventh hour attempts at resistance were absolutely futile and unavailing.

A CASE FOR KIEL.

An interesting international complication has arisen in connection with the preparations for Henley Regatta. The Thames Rowing Club eight has been threatened with disorganisation at the last moment by the arrival of a peremptory summons for Mr. H. Borrmann, a German Member of the crew, to proceed at once to Berlin on the business of his Government. The T. R. C. are going for the "Grand" and the "Stewards," and as Mr. Borrmann is "No. 6" and the mainstay of their boat the prospect of his withdrawal has caused great consternation. Direct appeal on his and his boat's behalf has been despatched by the captain of the club to the German Emperor. If this minor problem be included among the subjects of discussion between the two Royal yachtsmen at Kiel there need surely be little doubt as to its satisfactory solution.

KIEL.

The meeting-place of the King and the Kaiser typical though it is of twentieth century Teutonic progress, is not without its links with the past. The old capital of the Prussian province of Schleswig—Holstein, now the headquarters of the German Baltic Fleet, possesses a university of ancient foundation, dating so far back as 1665, and a fine old thirteenth century castle, which now houses the university library, a valuable collection of books. The old town itself dates from the tenth century. Nowadays, of course, the salient features are its Imperial shipyards and docks, its marine stores, its naval academy and observatory, and all the outward and visible signs of prosperous industrial and commercial activity. "Inherent incompatibilities" make an Anglo-German treaty the last of possible results of the meeting of the two monarchs, but Kiel is no stranger to the haute politique of nations. It was here that the treaty was concluded which decided the fate of Norway and consummated Sweden's alienation of overseas possessions which had raised her for a brief space to high rank among the great European Powers. Bremen and Verden had gone to Hanover, Livonia and Esthonia to Russia. And it was at Kiel in 1814 that the agreement was signed between Sweden, Denmark, and England, which made over Norway to Sweden in return for her surrender of Pomerania.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The confession of their fault in the matter of the defacement of Waterloo Bridge is so ingenuous that a measure of sympathetic pity seems to be almost due to the London County Council. In breaking up the old lamp-standards which were in themselves such rare examples of artistic ironwork as well as harmonious feature of the whole structure, and in replacing them with hideous modern monstrosities lacking all claim to consonance with their surroundings, the Council have clearly been acting in blind ignorance of the enormity of their vandalism Bumble has blundered, and Bumble admits it. And indeed, in their penitence, it is almost easier to find a plea for the Council than for the supremely vigilant (!) Architectural Vigilance Committee which makes such a parade of wisdom after the event. The evil at any rate is accomplished. Partial remedy may yet be possible; but prevention would have been vastly better than cure. The whole affair is a melancholy commentary upon our civic appreciation of our architectural treasures. Waterloo Bridge has been the envy of many rival cities more sensitole perhaps than ourselves of its artistic value Canova, as the Vigilance, Committee have reminded us praised it as a sight which of itself justified a journey to London, and another enthusiastic visitor from France pronounced it "a monument worthy of Sesostris and the Caesars." The Vigilance Committe at least deserve support in their endeavours to right the wrong." With proper public encouragement they might even aim in future at anticipating the bungles of Bumbledom.

ST. GROUSE.

The growing uneasiness of our legislators (mistakenly attributed to dissatisfaction with their various leaders other minor political considerations) would serve to remind us that another Twelfth is looming large upon the horizon even if the usual premature and unconvincing reports from the moors had not already begun to make their appearance. Whatever this season may have in store it is comforting to reflect that before another comes round a special Commission appointed by the Board of Agriculture will have made a careful investigation of grouse-disease, its causes and such means as may be adopted for its prevention Lord Lovat is chairman and the Commission has already conferred with Lord Onslow and decided upon the scope of the inquiry. In order that this seasons evidence may be gathered and brought before it the Commission will not meet formally until next spring when it will set to work in earnest with a special eye to the future education of keepers in improved preventive methods.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bal spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

HOME.

A Picture by George Romney was sold on Saturday for 3,300 guineas.

Commissionaires.—The Duke of Connaught inspected the Corps of Commissionaires on June 26.

Court Theatre.—At this theatre, on Monday, the Stage Society produced Mr. W. B. Yeats's play "Where there is Nothing."

Cricket.—The South Africans beat London County last Friday by ten wickets, and Kent beat Gloucestershire. On Saturday, Lancashire beat Surrey. Yorkshire defeated Somerset, and Leicestershire won their match against Hampshire, while Sussex beat Oxford University and Winchester beat Eton. On Tuesday, the match M. C. C. v. Oxford University was left drawn, Yorkshire beat Hampshire, and the South Africans beat Dublin University, On Wednesday, Middlesex beat Surrey, Lancashire beat Somerset, Leicestershire beat Worcestershire, and Derbyshire lost to Nottinghamshire.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury will attend the American Episcopal Convention next October. The Archbishop presided on June 28 over the annual meeting of the Church Defence Committee.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York last week held at the Church House, on behalf of the United Boards of Missions, a reception of colonial and missionary Church workers.—The Salvation Army's International Congress was opened on June 25, in a hall erected for the purpose in the Strand. At the introductory meeting in the Albert-hall on the 24th messages of sympathy were given from the King and the Lord Mayor.

Ireland.—Lord de Freyne has abandoned his claim for damages against the United Irish League.

Law.—Mr. Justice Wright has placed his resignation in the hands of the Lord Chancellor.—In the divorce suit "Ryan v Ryan," Sir F. Jeune granted the wife a judicial separation, but made no order as to costs.

Lord Grey presided, on Tuesday at the second ordinary general meeting of the Charter Trust and Agency (Ltd.), and said that he had no hesitation in affirming that he was a convinced believer in the future of Rhodesia.

Lord Rosebery spoke at Lambton Castle on Saturday, and unveiled on Monday a tablet erected in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, to the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mr. Alderman Strong and Mr. Deputy Woodman have been elected Sheriffs of the City of London for the ensuing year.

Naval and Military.—Sir E. Grey, M.P., presided on Monday at the reading of a paper by Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, R.N. (retired), on "The Standard of Strength for Imperial Defence."—On behalf of the ladies of Suffolk, Lady Bristol on Wednesday presented a silk ensign to the new cruiser Suffolk, lying in Harwich harbour.—The Admiralty have issued a circular letter directing that greater attention is to be given to training signalmen for the fleet.—The Duke of Connaught presided at the United Service Institution over the annual meeting of the Royal Military Benevolent Fund.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on June 24 rejected Lord Muskerry's Irish Land Bill and discussed the introduction of beri-beri to South Africa. On the 27th the report of the Royal Commission on Militia and Volunteers was discussed. On the 28th a Bill enabling women to sit on municipal councils was rejected by 57 to 38.—In the House of Commons, on the 23rd the vote for the Irish Department for Agriculture and Technical Instruction was passed. On the 24th the Labourers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Licensing Bill debate was continued on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. On the 28th there was also a discussion on the shortage in the Army.—The Aliens Bill is making slow progress in the Standing Committee on Law.—A demonstration against the Licensing Bil was held in Hyde Park on Saturday.

Polo.—Roehampton beat the Old Cantabs in the final of the Open Cup on Saturday.

School Speech Days were celebrated on Saturday at Rugby and Clifton at both of which memorials were unveiled to old boys who fell in the South African war. Wednesday was Speech Day at Harrow and Radley.—Lord Roberts was present at the Cheltenham College Speech Day last Friday, inspected the College Cadet Corps, and distributed the prizes.

The Eastern Question.—A conference of French, Italian, and British friends of the victims of Turkish misrule, convened by the International Eastern Question Association, was held in London on Wednesday. Mr. Bryce, M.P., presided, and resolutions were adopted urging action on the part of the Powers.

The King's Birthday was officially observed in England on June 24. At the trooping of the colours on the Horse Guards' parade the Prince of Wales took the salute.—Mr. C. Booth, Mr. Parker Smith, M.P., and Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P. become Privy Councillors. Seven baronetcies are conferred, and there are a large number of new knights.

The Prince of Wales opened a sanatorium for Brompton Hospital near Cannesley on the 20th.

The Water Board has now taken over the undertakings of all the London water companies but one.

The Liberal Union Club on Wednesday accepted an invitation to elect 30 representatives on the Liberal Unionist Council. The free-trade members left the meeting.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Queensland Ministry has resigned.—The New South Wales Premier, in a speech, outlines his Government's policy.—In the Western Australian elections the Labour party have secured 19 seats and the Ministerialists 14. Eight Independents have been elected.

Canada.—The debate on the Dundonald-Fisher episode ended in a Government majority of 84 to 42.

New Zealand.—Parliament opened on Tuesday. A big fight is expected over the licensing legislation.

South Africa.—The Legislative Council of the Orange River Colony opened on Monday.—The Transvaal Council has also been opened. The question of representative government is again occupying attention.

THE UNITED STATES.

Cabinet Changes.—Mr. Moody, late Secretary of the Navy, becomes Attorney-General, and is succeeded by Mr. Paul Morton of Illinois. Mr. Victor Metcalf of California, becomes Secretary for Commerce and Labour.

Presidential Campaign.—The Republican National Convention unanimously nominated Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency. The drift of Democratic opinion towards Mr. Cleveland is said to be growing stronger.

The New York Disaster.—The directors of the company owning the General Slocum will be tried for manslaughter.

FOREIGN.

France.—The committee on the alleged attempt at bribery of the Government by the Carmusian monks continues its investigations.

Germany.—The King arrived at Kiel on Saturday. At a dinner in the Hohenzollern that evening the Emperor dwelt on the peaceful mission of the German fleet, and prayed that success might crown the efforts of King Edward and himself for the preservation of peace. The King expressed the wish if possible to knit still more closely the intimate relations of kinship which had for so long connected the two Houses. The King visited Hamburg on Tuesday, and was entertained to luncheon in the Rathhaus. The Emperor and King Edward also spoke at a dinner given by Prince Henry on Tuesday. On Wednesday a farewell dinner was given by the Emperor. The cup presented by the King was won at Kiel Regatta on Wednesday by the German yacht Susanne.

Morocco.—Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley were released on June 24. Raisuli says that if he is deposed from his new Governorship he will make another raid on Europeans, and will kill his captives unless the Powers guarantee him undisputed possession. The American warships having left, Tangier is absolutely unprotected.

Russia.—A submarine sank prematurely on Wednesday, 21 lives being lost.

The War.—Early on June 23, the Russian fleet left Port Arthur and were repeatedly attacked by Japanese torpedo craft, which sank the battleship Peresviet and injured the Diana, the Sevastopol, and a destroyer. Three Japanese torpedo-boats were damaged.—Serious movements are also reported on land. Unofficial reports have been received in Tokio that the Japanese captured some outworks as the extreme east of Port Arthur on June 25. The Japanese casualties were about 100, and the Russians lost two guns. This success is said to place the Japanese in the rear of Tu-chin-taze.—General Kuropatkin states that on June 26 the Japanese turned both flanks of the Russian troops occupying the Fen-shui-ling and Mo-tien-ling Passes. In the evening they continued their advance against the Russian position on the Ta-ling Pass. The Russians fell back. Part of the Japanese army in the south is advancing north-east to join General Kuroki's army. Our Special Correspondent at Tokio believes that three corps of the Japanese army occupy a front of 150 to 180 miles, the left being before Kai-ping, the right near Cheng-chang. A Japanese official message states that the Ta-ku-san army occupied Fen-sui-ling 13 miles north-west of Siu-yen, on June 27 after six hours' severe fighting. The enemy fled in disorder. The Japanese casualties are estimated at 100.—Marshal Oyama is going to Manchuria as Commander-in-Chief, with Lieut.-Gen. Kodama as Chief of the Staff.—The Japanese casualties at Telissu were 217 killed and 946 wounded.—It is reported that Russia has applied to the French Government to allow the Baltic fleet to coal at the French ports on the way to the Far East.

Obituary.—Lord Harlech; Mr. Clement Scott; the Hon. H. Copeland; Col. Bloomfield Gough; Mr. F. Sendys; the Rev. Dr. Mackenna; Col. H. Eyre; Capt. J. C. P. Crester, killed in Tibet.—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ismalia, 3381 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2338 tons, Captain W A resham, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Knowsley Hall, 2790 tons, Captain Allan Bjork, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain K G Williams sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1969 tons, Captain R J Garrick, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Goldenfels, 2269 tons, Captain K Schwarz, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3496 tons, Captain T Johnstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and coal and Miss Opie as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Lazarce, Lt.-Col Fryer, Mr and Mrs Kelly, Mr and Mrs Lazera and 97 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlson			W & A G & Co
Unnetioned Bq	765	Nacoda			The Captain
Saeul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windeoank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1416	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisons			E Tajoby
India	3391	Forbes			M M & Co
Mutira	2953	Alexander			M M & Co
Mogna	772	Macgregor	Calcutta		M M & Co
Huda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	Maclean			M M & Co
Istrar	2975	Perks	Hull		K Nixon & Co
Gen of Airlie	2210	Jarvis			T Morrison and Cr
Arima	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Flemish	2955	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Surat	2840	Thompson	Calcutta		T M & Co
Coromandel	2752	Montford	China		21-7 P & O Co
Alfoldi	650	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Nyanza	2640	Macaulay			W & A G & Co
Ora	2496	Johnstone			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Oceana	3674	Street			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2595	Cowie	Antwerp	23-7	B Muir & Co
F	Bodiewell	2308	Scurr	Antwerp	24-7	M M & Co
K	Manammadi	1222	Galley	repairing		B & P S N Co
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	M Coast	25-7	H O Joosub
M	King Arthur	1094	Banks	P Gulf	18-7	B & P S N Co
O	Imogen	2451	Edwards	Amsterdam	23-7	F M & Co
O	Naderi	1168	Metcalfe	Red Sea ports	24-7	B & P S N Co
P	Fenay Lodge	2075	Neuman	Port Said	23-7	R A Wills

HARBOUR WALL E, DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Bushi	16-7	Shpd
Bahaduri	829	Fakeerawala	Goa	19-7	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Okhla	3436	Garland	Calcutta	19-7	M M & Co
3	Pegu	2321	Cooke	China	27-7	P & O Co
5	Havraise	3404	James	Havre	18-7	J & Co
6	Imaum	2705	Penderthy	Dunkirk	19-7	K Nixon & Co
7	Lismore	3271	Sloane	Hull	23-7	F Muir
9	Alavia	2973	Peel	Mauritius	20-7	R Tajboy
12	Goldenfels	2269	Schwarz	Genoa	21-7	Glass & Co
16	Heazada	1340	Catton	P Gulf	19-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Oceana s	Street	Aden, July 10
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, July 14
	Dora s	Johnstone	Rangoon, June 26
	Jhan Gordon s	Hailstone	Delagoa Bay, June 22
17	Tras s	Dee	Calcutta, July 3
	Verbadda s	Hommer	Zanzibar, July 5

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Britannia s	Garrick	Liverpool, &c.
	Castello s	Brestam	Hull via Karachi
17	Knowsley Hall s	Buck	L'pool via Karachi
	Goldenfels s	Schwarz	Hamburg via K'chi

The steamer Ismalia, Capt Stebbing obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Oceana, for Aden
" Dumbea, for Marseilles

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
13	Khedoung	912	Rangoon
13	Falls of Keltie	2150	Madras
13	Colobaria	3420	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
13	Burnfield	2615	Bombay
13	Clan Colquhoun	3760	London
13	Singh	1912	Rangoon
14	Baska	3791	New York
14	Mumtaseea	2953	London
14	Trantenfels	3465	Hamburg
14	Lord Kelvin	2232	Bombay
14	Florican	2420	Bombay

MADRAS
ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
11	Argyll	Calcutta
11	Congella	Calcutta
11	Clan Mackenzie	Cocanada
11	Gisela	Calcutta
12	Bihara	Rangoon
14	Okara	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi, on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on or about 4th August.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 16th instant at 6 a.m. and she is excepted here on Thursday 22nd instant at 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knowsley Hall s—975 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 12 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—15 cwts bees wax J M Mahimtoola; 15 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed; 20 cases Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 500 bales cotton 800 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 23 cases Indian condiments; N K Jussawalla; 25 cwts bees wax D Vullybhai and Co; 100 cwts gum J Nurbheram; 12 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed; 150 cwts turmeric S. Bhimjee; 97 bales hides and skins H M Abba.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—17 bales cotton Max Kheim.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—1740 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 750 cwts cottonseed Madraswalla Sons and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—500 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 1000 cwts linseed John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—2001 cwts rapeseed E J Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—101 cwts methyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dumbea s—3960 cwts wheat 3350 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dumbea s—160 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1007 cwts barley Fleming Shaw and Co; 500 bales twist C Abrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—3 cases Indian condiments 3 cwts almons Manockjee; Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—14 bales aloe fibre M Framjee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING 2ND LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 13.

1 There will be Drill for Recruits at the Cathedral High School this Monday evening the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m.

2 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semaphore Signalling on Tuesday evening next the 19th instant at the Town Hall 5-30 p.m. also drill for Recruits.

3 There will be Tent Pegging and Jumping on the East side of the Oval on Tuesday morning next, from 7 a.m.

4. Recruits are requested to attend without fail next Tuesday evening the 19th instant at the Town Hall to be measured for their Uniform.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, 2nd Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th July.

1. Extract from Government Resolution No 3825 dated 13th July 1904, is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant Harry Champion Roe is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 13.

There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday next the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.,
Actg. B. V. A.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap
(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models **£2.10s. to £5.5.0**
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles
Typewriters, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices.
Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 328 G
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—
ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, Solicitors,
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A perfect complexion
depends on delicacy of skin, which is conferred by
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.
Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4½×3½
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.
Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

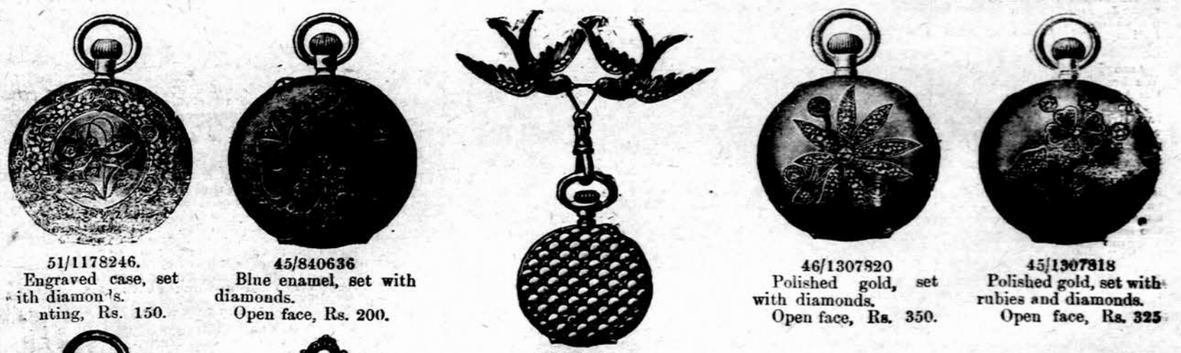
Regular Model	Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model	,, £6 10 0
De Luxe Model	,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model	,, £6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.



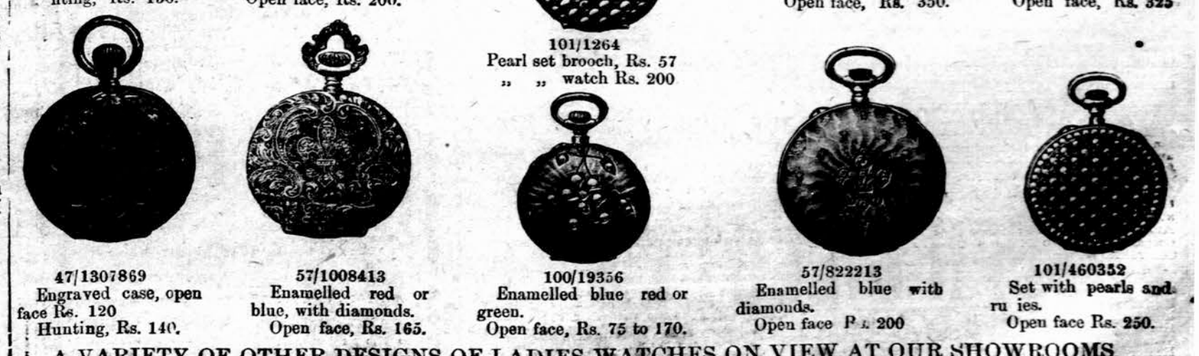
51/1178246. Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636 Blue enamel, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264 Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57
,, ,, watch Rs. 200

46/1307820 Polished gold, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 350.

45/1307818 Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds. Open face, Rs. 325



47/1307869 Engraved case, open face Rs. 120 Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008413 Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 165.

100/19356 Enamelled blue red or green. Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

57/822213 Enamelled blue with diamonds. Open face Rs. 200

101/460352 Set with pearls and rubies. Open face Rs. 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS.

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

C Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. B

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

"THE HANDY."

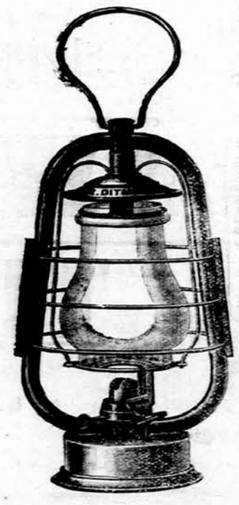
THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN,

CLOSED.

Rs. 3-4 only.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT "THE HANDY."



OPEN.

R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

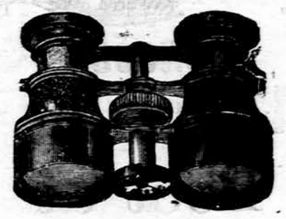
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4-⅞ inches by 2⅜ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

BIG

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

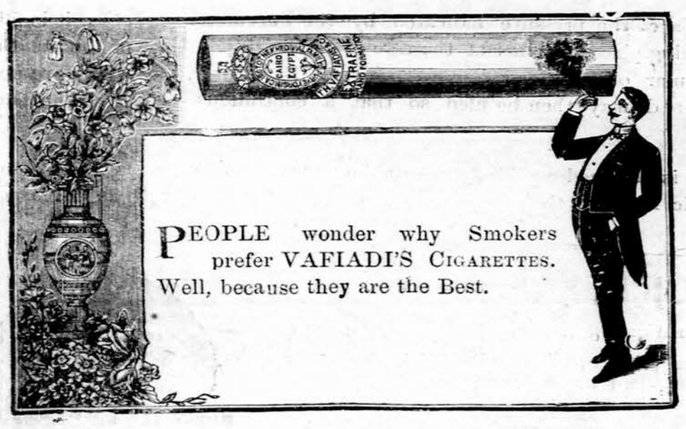
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

TRADE MARK

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s.,

High Class and Genuine

Egyptian Cigarettes



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (Litre bottles) and Pints (half-Litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.

Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to reques you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have dirived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varallettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists & n. fd. Any excludes them from the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 11, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

90 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all short and long complaints, the Parent to Safe Remedy as recommended by the Medical Profession. Of GEO. HARDY, Chemist, the BROMPTON HOSPITAL, Brompton, and 113, Edgware Road, London. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c. Each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," given in Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough

GO TO WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S FOR

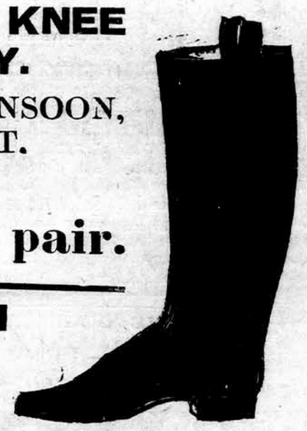
VALUE IN MONSOON BOOTS, LEGGINGS, Etc.

GENTS' BLACK RUBBER KNEE BOOTS, BEST QUALITY.

THE VERY BEST THING FOR MONSOON, ABSOLUTELY WATERTIGHT.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Price, Rs. 16-8 per pair.



A GOOD VALUE LINE IN GRAIN HIDE BOOTS. BLACK OR BROWN.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Price, Rs. 11-14 per pair.

A VERY SPECIAL MONSOON LINE.

B. 32—Gents' Special Highcut Ralston Balmorals, made of russet Blizzard calf with heavy waterproofed soles, blocked toes, bellows tongues, a fine rough weather, monsoon, or shooting boot, very comfortable and durable. Height of top 10 inches.

Price Rs. 24-0 per pair.

Our Bespoke Boot Department, under the management of a capable English Overseer. Any kind of boot or shoe, for either Ladies or Gentlemen made up to measure upon the shortest notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Call and Inspect Our Boot at Rs. 5-14. The Best Value in India.

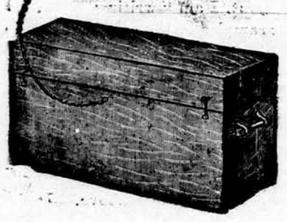
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

1/3 of your Life is spent in Bed

HEN WHY SWELTER AND BE MISERABLE!

ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.

Unique Fan, 4 blades, no guard, complete with battery, wire and charge	Rs.	60
Do. Improved Motor, 4 blades and guard	,,	80
Ideal Fan, nickelled throughout	,,	100
Perfection Fan, best quality and make ...	,,	110
Electric Pocket Lamp with charge	,,	5 to 10
Electric Flash Light	,,	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamp	,,	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamp	,,	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamp	,,	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holder...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Candle stick	,,	16 to 20
Electric Light Clock	,,	15 to 20
Electric Bell Set	,,	10 to 15
Electric Walking Cane...	,,	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pin	,,	10 to 15
Electric Hanging Lamp in neat box with beautiful shade...	,,	20 to 25

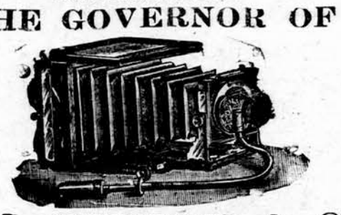


ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, Dhurrumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

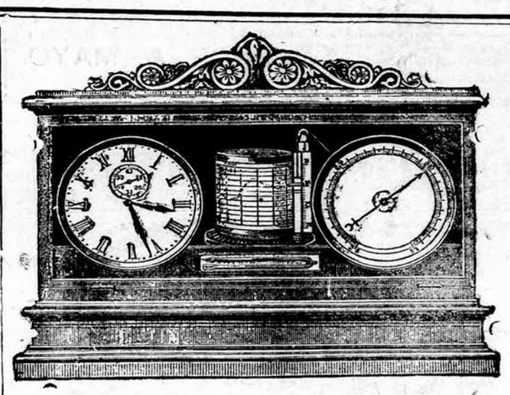
are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates,

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*



THE BAROGRAPH.

OR SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. Rs. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

Dimensions : Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The most sensitive Instrument on the market for the accurate registration of the slightest passing change.

As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.

In four sizes—4" Rs. **15-8**; 4½" Rs. **18**; 5" Rs. **22**; 6" Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½"; dial 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9". Dial diameter 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50**.

The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8**.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" & "ENGINEERING."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Thus, who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.